Pure India Rubber Carriage iage and wagon covers. The of carriage builders, and is

NTERESTING VOLUME BY THE ERICAN TRACT SOCIETY.

. Daniel Marray, (pp 4.); an a pious mother's effort

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Worket, Opposite Franklin House,)
BOSTON

WINKLEY,

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Grapo Juice, expressly for communen extensively used by churches in States, and is much approved. For OHN GILBERT, JR. & CO. ruer of Tremont and Bromfield sta.

THOPEDIC INSTITUTION. on the imms, Cinc teet, as and Nervous Systems, and Nervous Systems, the city of Boston. It is need to be a first of the city of Boston, it is need to be a first of the city of patients, by any similar in the estate. An addition to the winds the citate, and the city of Teet, and a bathing established.

nm of 70 feet, and a name, added. Carratares of the Spine nothing is tents. All mechanical applications pited so as to harmonize perfectly the animal economy. Every thing of the restoration of a good signer and attention.

g in all cases of club feet, is not successary. Some cases require it, can be cured as well without as

ed positions, has town and pnintial operations, has town and pnintial operations, the first flow of the second of the propositions of the city. Reserved at the Marthore' Hotel in Rediction and Surgery, daily from 6 than and communications promptly the and communications promptly.

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BOSTON RECORDER.

NATHANIEL WILLIS PROPRIETOR AND PUBLISHER . . . OFFICE NO. 11, CORNHILL, BOSTON .

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1843.

RELIGIOUS.

TESTIMONIES AGAINST WAR

NO. 43---VOL. XXVIII.

War the most expensive way of getting 1783) Franklin says, "I agree with you rectly in your disapprobation of War. stracted from the inhumanity of it. I ink it wrong in point of human province; for it would be much cheaper for nation to purchase with ready money shatever advantages they desire of anoththan to pay the expense of acquiring on by war. An army is a devouring er; and, when you have raised it. hing, provisions, arms and amunition, with numberless other contint and just demands, to answer and but you. have all the additional eavish charges of the numerous tribe of tractors to defray, with those of every ther dealer who furnishes articles wantfor an army, and takes advantage of at want to demand exorbitant prices.' War a proof that statesmen lack com-

-" If statesmen had a little ore arithmetic, or were more accustomed calculation, wars would be much le ent. I am confident that Canada ight have been purchased from France, a tenth part of the money England ent in the conquest of it; and if, inend of fighting us for the power to tax wing us to dispose of our own money, ad now and then giving us a little of ers by way of donation to colleges or oitals, for cutting canals, or fortifying much more by occasional voluntary mp, that they may afterwards get from g all they may have occasion for. Her ministry were deficient in common

For the Boston Recorder. 1

Some who appear well in many respects, are unfortunately disposed to fault-finding. Nothing that you can do THANKING AND PRAISING GOD. Do Christians abound enough in thanks Do Christians anomal choice to the difference of the guestion: It is better to leave them is out of the guestion of the guestion: it is better to leave them is every inducement placed before the student by an appeal to the best motives much of ascriptions of praise. And the inspired exhortations of the Bible are exortations to praise God. They are like these : "Rejoice in the Lord, O ye rightrous, for praise is comely for the upnght. Praise the Lord with harp; sing once prayed, "Set a watch, O Lord, be-fore my mouth; keep the door of my unto him with the psaltery, and an instru-ment of ten strings." "Clap your hands,

nd joy in God. Thus when Paul was in

all: and when he had broken it, he began

God is so good to us, that we cannot

praise him enough. He is doing so much

for us, and for our families, and for a sin-

ul world, that we cannot praise him

enough. If angels have occasion to

such more has he done for us than for

But we fear that we are not Chris-

we fear that our devotions are not accep-

table to God. What language, however, will be most acceptable to God from us?

If we are not true penitents, and if we have not true love to God, will not praise

be just as acceptable to God as confes-

cere, neither would our confessions be.

Christians, and that God is not our God,

for the very reason that we praise God so little; and that we so stifle in our souls

the feelings that prompt us to say, Abba,

guage is thanksgiving and praise, we use the language of confession and supplica-

on alone; and so on other occasions.

on! If our praises would not be sin-

perhaps, we fear that we are not

At table, where the proper lan-

e fear that God is not our God,

cheer, and they also took some meat.

fourteen days, he took bread, and

all ye people; shout unto God with the "In vain the talkative unite In hopes of permanent delight." No community will enjoy peace, if a csses, as by the Psalmist's utterance is experience. Let one begin the of Psalms, and observe how much ed in the Psalms not so much by direct dresses, as by the Psalmist's utterance of his experience. Let one begin the says an Apostle, is a fire; and setteth on of the Psalms is the language of praise. fire the course of nature, and it is "set on fire of hell." By vain conversation the Let him observe how profusely praise is mingled with confessions, lamentations, mingled with confessions, lamentations, and supplications. David rises suddenly and wonderfully from sorrow to joy, from complaint to praise; and praise prevails. But it may be questioned, whether in the devotrons of Christians there is not an anahappy deficiency of praise. It may be asked whether this deficiency of praise. sked whether this deficiency of praise The greatest talkers are the very persons asked whether this detreency of praises their spirits, weaken their faith and diminish their usefulness. God is pleased with the cheerful praises of his people, and with their thankful acknowledgement of his mercies. If a parent spreads the chief this metric was the chief thankful acknowledgement of his mercies. If a parent spreads the chief this metric was the chief thankful acknowledgement of his mercies. If a parent spreads the chief thankful acknowledgement of his mercies. If a parent spreads the chief thankful acknowledgement of his mercies. If a parent spreads the chief thankful acknowledgement of his mercies. If a parent spreads the chief thankful acknowledgement of his mercies. If a parent spreads the chief thankful acknowledgement of his mercies. If a parent spreads the chief thankful acknowledgement of his people, and with their thankful acknowledgement of his mercies. If a parent spreads the chief thankful acknowledgement of his mercies are the very persons who should keep silent. Destinute of the chief thankful acknowledgement of evidence of an empty head and a defiled heart, than ceaseless tattling? "A word a table for his children, with various beau-tiful, pleasant and useful fruits of his of his bounty, would he not be pleased to se children cheerful and thankful rain upon the tender herb," of the unt that table ? But we may notice that wise : like the post and hail. "A fool's nently, perhaps even generally, the ress to God made at table is petition

mouth is his destruction.

4. Do not hearken to those who busy and not thanksgiving; supplication and themselves with other men's affairs. Give no place to tale-bearers. "They nable, when we consider that the will abuse first your ears, then your creples given us in the word of God, of Meddle not with contentions prayer on receiving food, are examples among families or individuals :-- you carraise. Our blessed Lord, when he nock of food with others, gave thanks.

lision of steel and flint. The partaking of food may even itself Beware of those who are unbounded in their expressions of attachment for you. He that blesseth his friend with a loud the ship on his passage to Rome, and they were in a tempest, and had been so oice-it shall be counted a curse to him. Extravagant public professions are always to be suspected." "He who praises you more than he was wont to do, ath either deceived you or is about to cat. Then they were all of good Y-N-R.

[For the Boston Recorder.] UNIVERSITY OF VERMONT.

Bridport, Sept. 27, 1843. Mr. Editor :- In a previous communication on the public exercises of the late Commencement at the University of Vermont, I gave you encouragement that of the plan of examination adopted in that institution. From the deep interest you have long taken in presenting so full accounts of the literary festivities of our New England Colleges, and of other similar institutions in our land, it may not be unacceptable to you or your readers, even at this late day, to receive a

hort article on that subject. In 1826 and 7, essentially the present of the students all the branches which ed. With a view to rivet in the minds of the students all the branches which they pursue in their Collegiate course, and so make their knowledge available "It is alleged by high authority, (see our prayers; when they ought to be

RELIGIOUS.

[For the Boston Recorder.]
[FORTIMONIES AGAINST WARDIN.
Franklin the great philosopher of component enter, illustrious through the world preserve, especially near the low saturd and preserve, especially near the close of his fig. His history and character are fair. His word, and the world peaks a strong and stardy and character are fair. His word, and through the how strong and positive, the special parts of his writings which disclose to every school-boy; but, since those parts of his writings which disclose in specific views, are less generally known, and gwe a few extracts from them.

Were the most of Recorder.]

(For the Boston Recorder.]

(If I have had any comfort in religion, Collegiate course, every student would | Indians had been converted by the Mora- | race as swiftly, as any that had gone be- | sometimes in these moments of deep | last morsel of bread had been long since

> When Jehosaphat went out against a great host of enemies, it was not by supplication that those foes were defeated, but by praise. When they began to sing and to praise, then the Lord appeared for them in a glorious deliverance. Look, dear reader, at what Baxter says in his Saints' Everlasting Rest, of Christians, abounding more in the angelical work of praise. Look especially at what the word of God, they were designed to be the most difficult, says of this heavenly part of devotion. The formal search and eputation with refreshments to their approaching foes, and told them thus does much hurt among the flock. that, by the word of God, they were taught to be at peace with all men, and printed for themselves and their white to the world."
>
> This limping along the ways of Zion is appet to be catching. People get it from one another, as they do a pestilence. And the unbelieving—it does them great what replied the savage, fresh from the wilds and panting for blood? Did he mock to scorn the meek and Christian appeal? Did he answer with his wars of this heavenly part of devotion. says of this heavenly part of devotion.
>
> Let us see if by thanking and praising God more, we may not be more joyful, of that number would be divided into more humble, more holy, and more use- three divisions, and eight students would

not permit each to construct his dwelling, and cultivate his fields according to his scholarship from zero to twenty; and the own judgment? Why insist that all shall combined judgment of the whole is the partake of the same kinds of food and at mark of each scholar. This scale of partake of the same kinds-of food and at the same hours with yourself! Why sport with deformities of body, and laugh at eccentricities of character, so common at eccentricities of character, so common rants and contributions, than ever she among men? Be thankful for the excelould by taxes. Sensible people will leveles which then hast and remember question perfectly, all alike attain the by taxes. Sensible people will bucket or two of water to a dry that they may afterwards get from hey may have occasion for. Her ry were deficient in common 2. Avoid intimacies with those whose mistry were deficient in common natural disposition is so unlike yours, knowledge of all the questions. The case; and so they spent some \$600, that it is evident beforehand, you cannot least mistake, or any considerable hesithat it is evident beforehand, you cannot be tation, indicating ignorance or forgetfullive intimately and harmoniously at the tation, indicating ignorance or forgetfulness of the proposition, is incompatible with the highest degree of scholarship. No partiality for a good scholar, who may from any cause fail in examination, is knowingly allowed to sway the judgment of any member of the examining board. them, endeavor to soothe their agitated nerves. Sympathy may soften.

3. Watch carefully your lips. A king and to acquire a full and ready and perand to acquire a full and ready and per-manent knowledge of all the branches of study pursued in the very full course marked out in the University. To the accomplishment of this object a feature

fitly spoken is like apples of gold in pietures [baskets] of silver." "The speech of the wise is as the dew—as the small public, that with no design or tendency to lower down the standard of scholarship. students may be admitted to a partial course, and enjoy higher advantages than can be had at our Academies or high schools. They cannot enter for a term less than one year, and may pursue any studies that are pursued in College, and drop into those classes that are for the y too much finder to come near the colpursue. The practical operation of this feature, is, that while it affords an opportunity to a class of students, who from advanced age, or ill health, or want of pecuniary means, or any other cause, cannot take a full course, to fit themselves for greater usefulness than they could otherwise do, it starts others on a partial they are both to close till they complete a full course, so that by far the number, which by the way is not great, of those who have but just entered upon a partial course, have not closed till they have completed a full course.

amination has been more recently adopted by other institutions, but I know of none, which so fully makes the examination so thorough, and so much a test of scholarship, the result of which is sent to the parent or guardian of each student; and the most weighty objection I have ever had brought against it is, that it so cerned, students, Faculty, and board of AN ALUMNUS.

TOUCHING ANECDOTE.

The following beautiful anecdote in relation orough course of instruction was adop-to Christian Indians is given in a note attached

in future practical life, it was resolved to the article in the North American Remake the annual examinations in College, view,) that the Indians cannot be con-

I have a hope that I shall praise him while I live; and sing praises to him while I live; and sing praises to him while I have a being. And may we not hope that if we would all praise God more, and do so in sincerity of soul, religion would flourish more gloriously; and God would subdue under us all our enemies; our own sins, and the adversaries of Zion.

I have a hope that I shall praise him while I live; and sing praises to him merely examined in the Latin and Greek allies of the whites. Subsequent events allies of the whites. Subsequent events and invitations sought to rouse him, and a thousand of their helplessness and destroy them as and invitations sought to rouse him, and a thousand saint of the warnings sought to rouse him, and a thousand strength to give a helping hand. And a thousand of their helplessness and destroy them as and invitations sought to rouse him, and a thousand strength to rouse him, and a thousand the warnings sought to rouse him, and a thousand strength to rouse him, and to enter upon made with hands.

A party of two hundred hostile Hurons because he would but not rouse him, and the other of the warnings sought to rouse him, and thousand the warnings sought to rouse him, and to enter upon made with thends.

But he was lame stil. And it was not because he would be. So therefore it was a very wicked be. So therefore appeal? Did he answer with his war- of the way of life, that they saw in it, is not called to show any difference in whoop, and lead on his men to the easy sluch a limping, halting, stumbling trav-slaughter of his foes? What else could be expected from an Indian? Yet such well keep along in the broad way in which were if he is asked a question. He does

mentable case than others, so a lame disciple is in the worst of all. The one I saw made a deep impression upon my mind. It may not be unprofitable for my readers to give him a glance; so I

When I first saw him, he was making DECALOGUE. Experienced travelers have spoken in great commendation of that region; one in particular, has left the record, that, traveling there was " more to be desired than gold; yea, than much fine gold, and sweeter than honey and was very familiar with every part of that ter the inner man," to travel there, and that it was a land emmently deserving to

country, one would think he found there nothing but dark mountains, sterile

of examination at the University, was published some twelve or fourteen years ago, not seem to enliven-nor the fragrant stranger to all the inspiring influences around him. He was as great a cripple here as he had been anywhere. It was painful, very painful, to see one go limpng and halting and dragging himself along through so goodly a land. was notat all in keeping with the lovely ob- with the not all in keeping with the progress of many of his traveling companions. were in fine spirits. Every thing around seemed to exhilarate them. They not only walked firmly and joyfully onward,

> Common Religious Duties. And he was no better traveler here. By the spectacle he presented you would think the cle he presented you would think the whole country was full of bogs and pit-fulls. Was he on his way to the sanctu-He walked painfully, and it was philosophy, there was united a singular when he got there. Did he make when he got there. Did he make the effort to reach a prayer-meeting ? he had a profound judgment, a brilliant the effort to reach a prayer-meeting? he went on slow and limping; it was half over when he arrived. Indeed for the most part he gave up reaching such privileges at all. And he was very lame about fulfilling his promises and contracts. People got to be so afraid of his limping that they were averse to bargains of any kind with him. Indeed he carried his lames. with him. Indeed he carried his lameness into every department of duty. He ness into every department of duty. He was thought of, and spoken of, yea, and a very visible and rapid developement and growth of his religious character. neered at, as the LAME DISCIPLE !

make the annual examinations in College, as far as possible, a true test of scholarship. With this held up to view, not only through the year, but through the year, but through the whole lave been converted. A large body of

was not the response of the red warrior.

He said he was on a war party, and his heart had been evil, and his aim had been blood; but the words of his brethren had pilgrimage thus far. He has seen the SUGGESTIONS.

SUGGESTIONS.

Work on the black-board, so that no time is lost. In this way an almost incredible amount of labor can be accomplished.

Each student's scholarship is markedby and practices of others—be not captious. Why speak contemptuously of the dress that differs from your own! Why not permit each to construct the properties of the Faculty present, by the examining committee, accommittee, As some cripples are in a more la- kingdom. And last, and not least, he traveler shall find the gates of the BLESSED City shut before he get there, and so he shall not be able to eater. Many have He waits for the coming of our Lord been too late, and there is great danger lest he be one of them. It is no wonder, through the thoughts of those he talks lest he be one of them. It is no wonder, therefore, that the lame disciple should with, but to be neglected and despised! be an unhappy one .- N. Y. Evangelist.

[From the Sermon of Rev. Mr. Anna, Cumbridge, preached on the occasion of his death.]

WASHINGTON ALLSTON.

ject of renewing grace, was evident to that he or she, "got religion," at such a every one who listened to his conversa-

country, one would think he found there nothing but dark mountains, sterile plains, hideous precipiees, and all sorts of difficulties. I should be sorry to say how many times I saw him stumble. The region was divided into sections, numbering as high as ten. I should think he had a section of the fundamental doctrines or principles of early life, and even of later years, of God; without this there can be no true religion; secondly, it consists of the exercise of sincere repentance for sincere repentance for sincere repentance for the fundamental doctrines or principles of the fu accomplishment of this object a feature in the Board of instruction, peculiar to the University, very much contributes, viz. the fact that all the instruction is imparted by the President and Professors in the several departments.

Trained thus under men so amply qualified, and capable themselves of grasping the whole subject, and presenting it as familiar to their own minds, we are not surprised to find such maturity of mental discipline exhibited in these minute and extended examinations. While the students enjoy such advantages for acquiring a thorough exhibited in these minute and extended examinations. While the students enjoy such advantages for acquiring a thorough exhibited in these minute and extended examinations. While the students enjoy such advantages for acquiring a thorough exhibited in these minute and extended examinations. While the students enjoy such advantages for acquiring a thorough exhibited in these minute and extended examinations. While the students enjoy such advantages for acquiring a thorough exhibited in these minute and extended examinations. While the students enjoy such advantages for acquiring a thorough exhibited in these minute and extended examinations. While the students enjoy such advantages for acquiring a thorough exhibited in the community. Beyond a devout, and habitual attendance upon the public orbidinate of which this commences of the gospel, of which th extended examinations. While the students enjoy such advantages for acquiring a thorough education, and are kept for years under so high requisitions, so streamously insisted upon, and all along subjected to the test of so rigid examinations, we may wall expect that a graduations, we may wall expect that a graduated dunce in that quarter of the literary horizon, will be a rare phenomenon.

Though an exposition of the present features of the plan of instruction and the progress in splendid scenery to cheer him. It would seem that he would seem that he might make progress in deep religious feelings, and a hope full of immortality. His piety was incorposited to the test of so rigid examinations, we may wall expect that a graduations, we may wall expect that a graduation of the passage through that features of the plan of instruction and the possage through that features of the plan of instruction and the progress in the highest, and best sense, he was an active Christian. He had an active faith, seem that he might make progress in the highest, and best sense, he was an active Christian. He had an active faith, and we dislike to hear them used by others, for we think they are calculated to convey wrong notions upon the most important of all subjects.—Lutheran Standard.

Standard we dislike to hear them used by others, for we think they are calculated to convey wrong notions upon the most important of all subjects.—Lutheran Standard.

Standard we dislike to hear them used by others, for we think they are calculated to convey wrong notions upon the most important of all subjects.—Lutheran Standard.

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Standard we dislike to hear them used by the convey wrong notions upon the most important of all subjects.—Lutheran Standard.

Standard we dislike to hear them used by convey or song notions upon the most important of all subjects.—Lutheran Standard.

Standard we dislike to hear them used by conve tian. His religion took deep root down-wards in meditation and communion with tance to the north a spacious brick build-But I was sadly disappointed. He seemed strangely bind to all the loveliness of that delightful region. The music did not seem to enlight the seemed and labors, in fervent charity, in pure scenery to animate him. He seemed a tree described by the apostle, which grew by the river of life, bearing twelve manner of fruit, and vielding its fruit every month.

His faith was characterized by great simplicity. It rested, not upon the wisdom of man, but upon the Word of God. This Although abundantly able to speculate jects that everywhere met the eye. And | phies, he never speculated upon the great ruths of the gospel. He received the kingdom of heaven as a little child, and made the written Word, in its plain and obvious sense, the man of his counsel,

and his guide to heaven.
"He was not ashamed of the cross. but in the exultation of their hearts they often "ran;" sometimes leaping, in the Christ crucified, was to him the wisdom, joyful vigor inspired by the abounding beauties of that goodly land. It was a sad sight to see the lame disciple come bobbling after them.

I afterwards saw the same disciple making his way through a region called Common Relationes Detties. And he was no better traveler here. By the swards out.

Now about this lameness.

1. It was a very wicked business. This

THE CHRISTIAN'S DISTINGUISHING CHARACTER.

There are seasons when a Christian's distinguishing character is hidden from A Christian merchant on change swer if he is asked a question. He does not fanatically intrude religion into every God's regard; but, in his taste! his views! his science! his hopes! his happiness! he is as different from those round him as light is from darkness.

"GETTING RELIGION."

That he was a Christian in the gospel sense of that word,-a true believer to our ear. It is very common to ficar in the doctrines of the cross, and a sub- such persons relate concerning another, ferred to, and exactly at the time at which every one who listened to his conversa-every one who listened to his conversa-tion in those moments when he spoke freely of the ground of his hope, or wit-freely of the ground of his hope, or wit-religion is a mysterious something floating in the atmosphere, that may be "got,"— the transparency, in the atmosphere, that may be "got,"— the transparency, in the atmosphere, that may be "got,"— the transparency, in the atmosphere, that may be "got,"— the transparency, in the atmosphere, that may be "got,"— the transparency, in the atmosphere, that may be "got,"— the transparency, in the atmosphere, that may be "got,"— the transparency, in the atmosphere, that may be "got,"— the transparency, in the atmosphere, that may be "got,"— the transparency, in the atmosphere, that may be "got,"— the transparency, in the atmosphere, that may be "got,"— the transparency, in the atmosphere, that may be "got,"— the transparency, in the atmosphere, that may be "got,"— the transparency, in the atmosphere, that may be "got,"— the transparency, in the atmosphere, that may be "got,"— the transparency, in the atmosphere, that may be "got,"— the transparency, in the atmosphere, that may be "got,"— the transparency, the transparency, in the atmosphere, the transparency, the transparency the transparency, the transparency the transparency, the transparency the transpare be called, "holy, just, and good."
But the disciple in question did not seem to be of the same opinion. From the work he made of getting through the "I am aware that he was not known to would think he found there"

freely of the ground of as nope, or with reasonable to the symmetry, the transparency, the purity, and the beauty of his daily life.

"I am aware that he was not known to gion? Religion consists of, first, a belief

friendship, and in a faithful testimony for Christ and his cross. It was like the nevolent ladies in this city, under whose skilful direction that noble structure has skilful direction that noble structure has been erected, and we are glad to say who feel that darkness is on their path

paid for.
But the spectator should not content himself with looking at the outside of the for the best, and to look with the eye building only. On any days, except Saturday and Sunday, he may be admit Saturday and Sunday, he may be admit-ted within it, and will see arrangements made for the comfort and instruction of it, disappointments will seldom be expemade for the comfort and instruction of that helpless class for whom it is designed, which cannot fail to excite his admiration. well ventilated by numerous openings in the walls, which lead, by passages, to the top of the building. They are warmed winter by means of iron pipes, filled with heated water, which pass through all the rooms except the sleeping apart-ments. Play-grounds are in preparation for the children of different sexes, and large apartments are assigned for their exercises in bad weather. An intelligent and active matron presides over the esbuilding .- New York Evening Post.

THE WIDOW.

It was a cold and bleak evening in a most severe winter. The snow was driven by the furious north wind. Few dared or were willing to venture abroad. It was a night which the poor will not soon In a most miserable and shattered ten-

ement, somewhat remote from any other habitation, there then resided an aged

WHOLE NO. 1454.

sweetness of manna to her.

Where were her feelings on that night, God only knows; but they were such as rise up to Him, the Great Deliverer and Provider, from ten thousand hearts every

day.

Many days elapsed before the widow learnt through what agent God had sent her that timely aid. It was the impulse of a little child, who, on that dismal night, seated at the cheerful fireside of her home, was prompted to express the generous wish that the poor widow, whom she had sometimes visited, could share some of her numerous comforts and cheer. Her parents followed out the benevolent suggestion, and a servant was soon despatched to her miserable abode with a plentiful supply.

What a beautiful glimpse of the chain of causes, all fastened at the throne of God. An angel, with noiseless wing, came down, stirred the peaceful breast of a child, and with no pomp or circumstance of the outward miracle, the widow's prayer was answered.—Portland

BLESSING IN DISGUISE. How few of us can discriminate be-

tween a calamity and a blessing, or decide whether an adversity of to-day may not prove a source of joy and satisfaction to most distinguished statesmen told us a year or two ago, that in his early political life, he held a very small office, from which he was suddenly removed by a change of rulers. At the time he was poor and needy, and the misfortune, as he at first regarded it, seemed calculated to overwhelm him. For a week or two This is an expression very often heard him possessed no attractions. And yet, he added, circumstances have since transpired, which render the conviction inevi-table, that my removal from the office reit took place, was the most fortunate must not give way to the first blow, but must wrestle vigorously with the disas-ters of early life, and even of later years,

> to a better and brighter world, the en-franchised spirit of the tried and triumphed, is eminently honored in the higher state of being, to which our loftiest and sublimest reflections direct us. doctrine of philosophy-for all who exstruggle manfally for the time, to hope faith and virtue for a brigter sky and hap-Blessings come to us frequenty in disguise-sickness chastens and subdues the spirit-sorrow and death in our immediate circle, warn and admonish us as to the unsubstantial vanities of this life, and we are thus withheld from many a pit-fall-prevented committing many an error, and directed by the hand of God as it were from a slippery and an uncertain path, to one where our footsteps will be sure, and the termination of which is irradiated by the mellow light of religion, Pennsylvania Inquirer.

MORAVIAN MISSIONS.

The last number of the United Brethren's Missionary Intelligencer contains brief survey of the Missions of that from all connection with the rest of the building.—New York Ecening Post. stations, &c. The following is a general summary:
Fifty-eight Stations, 261 Missionaries,

(including 6 assistants in the schools,) and 57,958 converts, among whom 18,622 are communicants: of these 2,958 are Greenlanders and Esquimaux, 376 Indians, 48,890 Negroes, 5,734 Hottentots, and other natives of South Africa.

THE GROWTH OF GRACE.-The growth f grace is like the polishing of metals. widow, alone, and yet not alone.

During the weary day, in her excessive weakness, she had been unable to step beyond the door-stone, or to com-There is first an opaque surface ; by-andby you see a spark darting out; then a strong light; till at length it sends back

THURSDAY, OCT. 26, 1843.

LIGHT ENOUGH. It is the cherished conceit of many, that had they lived in earlier days, and enjoyed the personal instructions of Moses and the prophets, or of Christ and the apostles, they should have better understood their duty, and have discharged it with more ease and alacrity, than is poss ble in existing circumstances. That the conceit is a vain one, Christ clearly affirms in the parable of the rich man and Lazarus, when he assures the former, that his five brethren, misimproving the advantages they enjoyed already, uld not be persuaded though one arose fro the dead. If men give not beed to the Scriptures, nor regard the daily admonitions of Prov idence, nor the reproofs of conscience, por the strivings of the Holy Spirit, there are no means that can be used with them, in consistency with

their moral agency, that will bring them to re-

nave been done more to my vineyard," saith God,

What could

pentance and new obedience.

' that I have not done in it." Time was, when God communed with man face to face-when Abraham and other patriarchs, Moses and other prophets, Aaron and other priests, saw his glory, and heard his voice, and conversed with him familiarly, as a man converseth with his friend; but those were times of abounding idolatry-and God's familjarity with man failed to bring man near to God. So the time was, when God showed himself visibly to the whole people of Israel, and addressed them audibly, amid the darkness and thunderings of Sinai-when he wrought miracles too before their eyes, which none could question nor contemn, and when he poured forth judgments on them agreeably to his threatenings, and spread desolation and we through out their horders: but they hardened themselve yet more and more, and turned away from his estimonies to serve the gods of the nations, till they became wearied in the greatness of their way. The children of Israel were not more froward than other men. The nations of Egypt and Canaan and Assyria, who saw the mighty works of the Lord, were not more bent on transgression, than nations of modern times. Human nature has not changed with the lapse of years. It is a solemn truth, that " as face answereth to face in water, so doth the heart of man to man," in all lands and generations.

It may be safely affirmed, that man's advantages for knowing the will of heaven, and his motives for doing it, were never more abundant and strong than now. The laws of God were never better understood, and their sanctions were never more clearly unfolded and urged-his judgments were never more palpable and fearful, nor the established connexion between sin and suffering more undeniable : so that no man has a valid excuse for ignorance and disobedience. Would communications made to man from

the invisible world, through the medium of his senses, be more convincing and overpowering than when made directly to his understanding But the senses often deceive us. And were the objects of another world made more palpable to EXPULSION OF A BAPTIST CLERGY sense than they are, they would either terrify us by their strangeness, or cease to affect us by their commonness, and thus fail to produce a happier effect on the mind, than is produced by the present mode of communication. God now addresses man's faith and reason. He treats him as an intellectual and moral being, posses sing judgment and conscience-not as an infant or a brute, possessing but the germ of understand ing, or no understanding at all.

SOME MEN HATE CHRIST.

Will it be questioned that the chief priests and the scribes and the Pharisees bated him eighteen hundred years ago? Did they contem- however, determined to break up all such meetplate with pleasure the evidences of his claims ings throughout the kingdom; and these two their homage? Were they gratified with beholding his wonderful works? Did his instructions soften and purify them? Did the meekness of his spirit, the fervor of his devotion, the consecration of his life to works of beneficence, nation belong almost the whole population and his tender compassion for a dying world, awaken in their bosoms emotions of delight? ded with the deafening cry, "Away with him! Crucify him." Such has been the character of millions, in every generation since. What othhe enjoins be not performed-if the doctrines tion still exists, them as brands from the devouring flame?

The reply to this question is not less obvious than momentous. "Believe in the Lord Jesus Christ, and thou shalt be saved." Faith in Christ involves just views of his character, offices and works, a love stronger than death, and such an obedience to his commands as results from an unreserved surrender of every interest into his ish Consul at Hamburg: hands. Of all such, he has promised to be the SAVIOUR. It is his assurance, that the Father's good pleasure is, to give them the kingdomthat they are one with him as he is one with the heal diseases, restore reason to the maniac and raise the dead to life, still the waves of the sea, command the winds to repose, and control all the elements of nature—is proof enough that whatever is committed to his hands is safe. Till his arm be broken, till his truth and wisdom fail, and his compassions become exhausted, every man who trusts him is perfectly secure against all the enemies that may rise against him. If

BOSTON RECORDER. | every one that believeth, will be leave any hum- | Mr. Oncken were conducted on board the steam- | who was pleased to send his Son to this world to | marriages, 500,000 for purgatory prayers, | appearance increases, as you descend toward | Brazilis 480 dollars, or often £120—the im affections to heaven—if he hath inspired peace by an act of intolerance and tyranny as unworand hope and joy, such as he has promised to thy the Danish authorities as it was insulting to O grave where is thy victory." his disciples, will he suffer his own work to be the British nation, under whose passport Dr. destroyed, and his enemy to triumph? Never! Hoby at least ought to have found protection. Having spoiled principalities and powers, and made a show of them openly, and having swal- of this city-who has just returned from a tour lowed up death in victory, and poured the light in Europe-visited Copenhagen a few days afof heaven on the darkness of the grave, he sure- ter the event above described, and was subjectly will not suffer those for whom he hath done all this, to fall beneath the power of their spir- account of his visit, which we find in the last itual enemies, and taste the bitterness of the

FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

second death.

We perceive by English papers, received by the last steamer, that the Free Church contin to meet with the strongest sympathy and the most substantial aid in England. Meetings for expounding the principles of the persecuted church, and for raising funds in its behalf, are held in all parts of the country.

Measures have been taken in London for increasing the places of worship of the FreeChurch in that city, and it is expected that several new Scotch Free churches will soon be established.

Dr. Chalmers has just returned to Edinburgh from an extensive tour in the north, in behalf of the cause to which he has given all his energies. "Everywhere," says the Edinburgh Witness, "he was received with the utmost enthusiasm. He had on some occasions to address five or six different audiences in a day. At Aberdeen the enthusiasm rose so high, that between six and | had permission to remain with my brethren in seven hundred pounds were subscribed by a party that met the doctor at breakfast, and that, too, while all the congregations connected with I have the Free Church in that city are proceeding with the erection of their own fabrics." Dr. C. preached on a recent Sabbath at Banchory, A tent bud been erected for the purpose, bu the people gathered in such numbers as to render it necessary for him to preach in the open air. The number present is variously estimated at from four to eight thousand. The Aberdeen Banner describes the scene as having been intensely interesting, and the doctor's sermon as remarkably solemn and forcible, and "rich, full, and overflowing with the most precious and sa-Banner, "for nearly two hours, did the mass with his own peculiar, energetic, strength-sugrising and falling with the emphasis, and the thin rain-drops bedamping his massive forehead, and

The Assembly of the Free Church was to meet on the 17th inst. at which a plan was to be submitted for a thorough visitation of England, by effective deputations, to spread the principles of the Free Church-principles which no act of Parliament can long dam up-and for raising funds for the erection of churches.

MAN FROM COPENHAGEN.

Our readers are probably aware, that in Denmark, a remarkable and deplorable intolerance has been manifested towards the Baptists. Mr. Baird, in his Northern Europe, speaks of an old law which is in existence in the kingdom, made against the Anabaptists of the times of the fafew Baptist societies were organized in different those who know her in Broosa. It may, moreparts of the realm, by the exertions of a zealous over, excite Christians at home to pray that such preacher at Hamburg. A Society was formed at Copenhagen, and meetings were conducted by two brothers, one a student in the University and the other an engraver. The government, men, who were of excellent character, were thrown into prison.

Denmark is a Protestant country. The established church is Lutheran, and to that denomi-The Roman Catholics are tolerated, and have a church at Copenhagen, as are also the Jews, Nothing of this. Envy, jealousy, and revenge who have a synagogue there. So that a Chrisheld the mastery over them, and lashed them on tian country exhibits the singular anomaly, of to foulest deeds of treachery and murder, atten- proscribing a Christian denomination, while it allows to sects which are unchristian, perfect religious liberty.

Within a year or two, we believe, an ordier evidence of the fact can be demanded, than nance was passed allowing the Baptists to have s met every day in the careless neglect or bold domestic worship and to celebrate the Lord's rejection of the authority he claims over the Supper according to their own rites. The edict, hearts and conduct of men! Neither infidelity however, was only one of partial toleration, and nor gross irreligion are the only forms in which does not seem to have contemplated the visit of in the agonies of death, and I could never have the Tract cause, to Domestic Missions, and to nor gross irreligion are the only forms in which enmity to Christ appears. It is enough if the hu
does not seem to have contemplated the contemplated the recent events believed, if I had not seen her, that a man can believed, if I had not seen her, that a man can believed, if I had not seen her, that a man can believed, if I had not seen her, that a man can believed, if I had not seen her, that a man can believed, if I had not seen her, that a man can believed, if I had not seen her, that a man can believed, if I had not seen her, that a man can believed, if I had not seen her, that a man can believed, if I had not seen her, that a man can believed, if I had not seen her, that a man can believed, if I had not seen her, that a man can believed. miliation he requires be refused—if the duties show that the spirit of intolerance and persecube so daring as to look on the face of death

he inculcates be not received—if his atoning
The last English papers inform us than Revblood be trodden under foot-and if his invita. Dr. Honv, a Baptist minister of Birminghamtions and threatnings be treated with practical and who will be remembered as having visited contempt. Such is the treatment he receives this country a few years ago as a delegate from she is now more happy in heaven, than she was from the mass of mankind. They see no beauthe English Baptist Union to the Baptist churchin the body. If the hope of heaven made her ty in him wherefore they should desire him. He es in America—recently left England on a visit so happy as to forget her painful sufferings, how is a root out of dry ground-without form or to his Baptist brethren in Denmark. He was much more heaven itself? If when she was in -a stone of stumbling and a rock of furnished with a regular passport from the Britthe body of pain, she felt so much rest in Christ, three other towns, Conway, Shelburne, and Sanoffence. The great body of our fellow men are, ish Consul-General at Hamburg. Mr. Oncken, how much more, after freedom from the body, then, enemies to Christ, and have no interest in a Baptist minister at Hamburg, accompanied and finding herself near Christ? O how happy of the \$3,000. In these places, it is believed, his blood, and are urging their way to death Dr. Hoby to Copenhagen, as a friend and interist the death of a pious one, and how joyful the eternal. Owe we no duties to them? Have preter. They took apartments at a hotel, from we no voice to warn them, nor hand to pluck whence, according to custom, their names were the vile body, ascends to heaven, and unites sent to the police office. Shortly after, they were summoned to the police office, where they were subjected to an inquisitorial process. Mr. Oncken was directed to be confined a close prisoner till the return of the steamboat by which he came, and which was to depart the same day, and in which he was ordered to leave the city. Dr. Hoby was interrogated as to his religion and count of his examination, in a letter to the Brit- there our best friends in the presence of Christ.

"It was inquired whether I was a Baptizer?
By this, no doubt, a Baptist was meant; and it being my happiness and honor to belong to that section of the catholic church called Baptists, I

Rev. R. H. NEALE, a Baptist clergyman of ed to the same inquisitorial investigation. In an Macedonian, Mr. Neale, after speaking of his disappointment in not meeting Mr. Oncken and

"It now came my turn to appear before the solice. I met with scarcely less favor. The solice detained me until nine o'clock Saturday a Baptist minister from Boston, in the ited States of America. "Well, my good United States of America.

sir," said the head man of the police, "what has brought you to Copenhagen?" "Why, sir," I replied, "I have come to comfort my brethren in Israel. No harm in that, I hope." He shrug-Copenhagen over the Sabbath. I thanked the police for their kind attentions, and took the liberty of talking to the people as much as I chose. I have attended meeting with the Baptist church here all day, and it has been the most delightful Sabbath I have passed since I left

INTERESTING LETTER FROM AN ARMENIAN IN BROOSA.

We have been favored with the perusal of a Broosa, to his brother in this city, Mr. Amos H. Powers, in which is communicated an extract of Broosa. The extract relates particularly to the ecied in the prison; and Daniel as he interest in the prison in the pr vory evangelical truth." "Patiently," says the death of Mr. Powers' former wife. Mr. P. remarks, in respect to it :- "It is deeply interesting stand outside in the drizzling rain, listening to to me, at least, as coming from one who for sevthe words of the preacher, and looking at him as, eral years was my pupil, who derived his knowledge of English, and, under God, his knowledge gesting action, he delivered them, his heavy arm of the saving truths of the Gospel from me, whom we regard as our first spiritual child in Broosa, and the first fruits of this mission unto God. It we have from time to time made our readers hanging themselves, bend-like, on his silvery is also interesting, as it shows, especially in acquainted—has naturally excited deep interest connection with similar sentiments expressed by in Scotland. Memorials have been presented to others, what impression the life, sickness and the British government, by the magistrates and sufferings of my late departed wife made on the town council of Edinburgh; by a large body of minds of those natives who were acquainted with the inhabitants of Edinburgh, assembled in pubher. An extract from his letter I have thought lic meeting; and by a full meeting of Christians might not be uninteresting to you. I give it in of all denominations, held in Glasgow-praying his own words, with scarcely a verbal alteration. for the adoption of measures for the protection You will observe that although he was long a and release of Dr. Kalley, imprisoned in Madei pupil of mine, it was only his odd hours be could ra, for preaching the gospel in his own house devote to the study of English, as he has been In reply to these memorials, the Earl of Aber employed as a principal teacher in the public deen has given assurances that Dr. Kalley shall Armenian School, some ten years or more. He receive from the Government, the protection to is a most lovely Christian."

our readers; and it will serve to illustrate the at Lisbon has required from the Portuguese excellent Christian spirit of the young native Government, that Dr. K. should be liberated on brethren. It will also be grateful to the friends bail, and that his case should be brought before of the late Mrs. Powers, to know that her name the Conservatorial Court at Funchal. atical John of Leyden. Several years ago, a is still held in affectionate remembrance by converts may be multiplied a thousand fold. It

" BROOSA, Sept. 10, 1842. Dear Sir .- Since I have heard the sad and sorrowful news of your precious wife's happy death, my heart has not been at ease, for I could not give you an evidence of my fidelity. Now Sir, pardon me my negligence. To think about the death of a sinner is very painful to the heart; but it is not so in regard to a pious one's death. O how happy am I when I can briefly imagine the excellence of your wife's death, to get some benefit by it for myself. For when she was in this life, she was preparing to die; she loved God: she trusted in the Saviour. Yes. I cannot forget this speech of hers, when she was in the bed of illness. I had been called to her bedside;* after she encouraged me to continue in the path of salvation, she said in regard to is very merciful; in him is all my hope." I saw with joy. I have seen her lying on the bed so year. Many of the churches and religious soeasy that a very healthy man appears not so much so. The blessing of God rested upon her in health and in sickness, whence I can conclude time when an immortal soul, being liberated from with holy angels and sanctified souls to sing together a new song before the throne and the Lamb eternally, and praise God his Redeemer. Such a happy death is not proper to be called death, but a changing from death to life.

Yet I compassionate you, Sir, that you have lost a precious wife, and I have lost a very dear friend. But blessed be God, that by this way intentions. He himself gives the following ac- he makes us more ardent for heaven, to find Happy is a man indeed to see all his intimate

say like Paul, "O death, where is thy sting?

WASHINGTON ALLSTON.

We have placed upon our first page, an ex tract from Mr. Albro's sermon on the death of Washington Allston, in which the religious character of the great lamented artist is portrayed with much delicacy and feeling.

We have already spoken of Mr. Albro's sermon in general terms of commendation. I was preached on the Sabbath after the death of Dr. Hoby, as he expected, at Copenhagen, his friend and parishioner, and the particular allusion to that event seems to have been made because he could not refrain from it. A studied delineation of a deeply religious nature is not attempted, but we feel that there is a simple ex pression that could not be suppressed of such allusions as only such a nature can raise in serious minds. We are glad to observe that, with instinctive judgment, the preacher has avoided both of those extremes which we have too often in Israel. No harm in that, I hope." He shrugged his shoulders, and said, "you can't stay, sir, unless you will promise neither to preach nor administer the ordinance of baptism. I told him I had no special objection to this condition, provided I might be permitted to talk with my brethren on the subject of religion. "O well," said he, "you may talk as much as you choose. We in Denmark are a people that don't make a fuss about little things." After the authorities had been called together, and my case gravely deliberated upon, which detained me in the possible trivial and provided a proper said to a many decliberated upon, which detained me in the possible trivial and provided a proper said to a many decliberated upon, which detained me in the possible trivial and the provided provided to a many decliberated upon, which detained me in the possible trivial and the provided occasion to regret in the language of the pulpi passing tribute appropriately paid to a man who, while he had much honor among men, counted himself before God as only an object for infinite compassion; and in the quiet of a humble Christian faith, employed conscientiously the wonderful genius God had given him, that his generation, by the contemplation of the noble and graceful images that filled his own mind. His imagination took its tinge from his religious character, and was ever transporting him back to those days when God dealt visibly with his We have been favored with the perusal of a letter from Rev. P. O. Powers, missionary in of Miriam and the voice of the prophets. His spirit was with Elijah in the desert, and at the sepulchre of Elisha. His mind's eve saw Sama letter to Mr. P. from an Armenian friend in uel, as he rose at Endor; Jeremiah, as he prophted to Belshazzar in his palace. And for many ages these scenes upon his canvass will speak

PERSECUTION OF DR. KALLEY. This case-with the full particulars of which which, by treaty and the law of rations, he i The extract cannot fail to be interesting to entitled; and that already the British Minister

(From a Correspondent.) ANNIVERSARIES IN FRANKLIN COUNTY.

The Anniversaries of the Benevolent Societie this County were held at Heath, the 11th inst. Gen. Asa Howland presided, and Rev. Dr PACKARD opened the meeting with prayer. As the several Societies are united in one Fraternity, one Secretary and one Tressurer report the state of all the Societies. Rev. T. PACKARD, Jr., read the Secretary's report, and I. STONE Esq. the Treasurer's report.

The meeting was addressed by Rev. Messre BULLARD, of the Massachusetts Sabbath School Society: EMERSON, of the American Education Society; JANES, of the American Bible Society; THACHER, of Massachusetts Abolition Society HARRIS, of Conway ; FLAGG of Colrain ; and CLARK of Ashfield. The interest of the meeting was well sustained from about 10 o'clock A. M to 3 P. M. The meeting was fully attended, herself, that "she was a great sinner, yet Christ and appeared to exert an influence highly fa-

> en of them are aided by the Missionary Society. From three towns where Orthodox Congregational churches exist, no monies were received for any of the benevolent objects the last year. viz. Gill, New Salem and Wendell. Query-Are Christians in those places obeying Christ's \$60 to the acre. command, "Go preach the Gospel," &c. From the practice is, for male and female collectors to call upon all the families within their respective limits for subscriptions. Were this plan, which is recommended by the American Board. more generally adopted, funds would be raised more easily, and MUCH MORE abundantly. In this county, the friends of benevolence some years since passed resolutions, that they would endeavor to perform the duties of Agents themselves, so as to dispense with Agents from abroad, except at their Anniversary meetings. This course, it is thought, brings more funds into the Treasury, and gives better satisfaction to pastors and people.

Father, and that whether life or death, things present or things to come, all are theirs. And the is the same yesterday to-day and forever—that he has still the same power which he exerted on earth, to cast out devils, heal diseases, restore reason to the maniac and raise the dead to life, still the waves of the scale of the catholic church called Baptists, I did not hesitate about the avoval of it. I was then informed that the sect was probibited, and the practice forbidden in Denmark, except under the informed that the sect was probibited, and the minformed that the sect was probibited, and they are lost forever. I am such the practice forbidden in Denmark, except under the into things to come, all are theirs. And the minformed that the sect was probibited, and they are lost forever. I am such the practice forbidden in Denmark, except under the into the minformed that the sect was probibited, and they are lost forever. I am such the practice forbidden in Denmark, except under the into things to tomin a Society, under this name, the object of which is to grant monthly pensions to devery corner. Now, there is not have the minformed that the sect was probible, and the minformed that the sect was probible and the minformed that the sect was probible and the mi your departed wife, she is now in that heavenly home, where sin and sorrow, and sickness and death can never come; and she is now happily elevated to walk the streets of the new Jerusalem, and she has rest in the forever green pastem, and the their widows. The society recently held to their widows. And with provision for 15 at tavern; that run drinking has by no means to at a tavern; that run drinking has by no means to give unequivocal testimony mination to maintain friendly respondent to give unequivocal testimony days, with this frightful freight—this cargo of human misery, to cross the wide Atlantic—to the village of Geneva, that no licenses are given to give unequivocal testimony days, with this frightful freight tures of life. May God, even God who wishes Disbursements are made to the recipients of the ting drinks. not a man to be lost, bring upon my neighbors society's bounty, at the rate of about \$7,50 per

ble believer and broken-hearted penitent to perish? If he hath sent down his Spirit to convince of sin, and renew the heart, and raise the affections to heaven—if he heart, and raise the save trusting to be able to paired, and all provision made for public reliable to some this world to easy some death and of heaven—if he heart, and raise the paired, and all provision made for public reliable to some the save trusting to be able to paired, and all provision made for public reliable to some the save trusting to be able to paired, and all provision made for public reliable to some the save trusting to be able to paired, and all provision made for public reliable to some the foot of Canandaigua is situated on a gradual session to this world to each the foot of Canandaigua is situated on a gradual session to this world to the foot of Canandaigua is situated on a gradual session to the save trusting to save the slave-treates regardless of man life—one slave in every ten, if brought the foot of Canandaigua is situated on a gradual session to the save trusting to save the slave-treates regardless of man life—one slave in every ten, if brought the foot of Canandaigua is situated on a gradual session and resurrections are reconstructed.

CRIME IN ENGLAND.—A Parliamentary paper has just been published, which is gratifying, as proved in the least for twenty years. The same showing a diminution of the crime of murder in England since 1812. For the six years ending and in nearly the same condition. Indeed, very December, 1818, there were 122 executions for murder. From that time the diminution has Main street looks quite familiar to me, having been gradual; so that in the six years ending spent a year and a half here in 1822-23. The December 1842, the executions for murder were only 50.

was lately exhibited in London, showing the effects of a wicked parental example. A father and three daughters aged 13, 19, and 24-were convicted of felony on the same day; the father for stealing books, and the daughters for stealing various kinds of goods. The father was give it trade. It is, however, a very handsome sentenced to transportation for ten years, and the daughters to imprisonment.

INSANE IN VERMONT .- It appears by the 7th Annual Report of the Trustees of the Vermont Insane Asylum, just presented to the Legislature, that a larger number of patients were reformer year. The past year, 224 patients have been admitted, 88 have been discharged, and good report in nature. It has the merit of being 136 now remain. Since the opening of the Asylum, 535 have partaken of its advantages. 399 have been discharged, of whom 230 have recovered, being more than 57 per cent. Of the recent cases, 87 per cent have recovered. The scome of the institution, for board of patients, exerted a beneficial influence on the comfort and recovery of the patients.

[From a Correspondent.] JOURNAL OF A TOUR. No. III.

Benton, Yates Co. N. Y. Sept. 6, 1843.

there in 1820 and 21; and I wished to note the houses, and 3,000 inhabitants. Geneseo is a progress of a flourishing village since that time. This village is situated at the foot of Seneca Lake; which is a beautiful sheet of water, extending, if I rightly remember, nearly forty miles 3,000 inhabitants. outh. Steamboats run upon this lake, and there is considerable business done upon it; as it connects with the canal. The village of Geneva is situated partly upon a high bank, and partly on the lowlands at the foot of the lake: the forwarding business being done in the lowbeautiful street. There are also a number of at considerable distance from each other, interspersed with gardens and trees. I could see plainly the resemblance of the former village in the Main street. There has been on the whole a considerable growth, but not so great as I had anticipated, considering the advantageous position in which it is situated. Still, it is a very sition in which it is situated. Still, it is a very sition in which it is situated. Still, it is a very sition in which it is situated. Still, it is a very sition in which it is situated. Still, it is a very sition in which it is situated. Still, it is a very sition in which it is situated. Still, it is a very sition in which it is situated. Still, it is a very sition in which it is situated. Still, it is a very sit cannot omit to notice here the pieasure in received from the morning prayer meeting had an disinterested advice points brought under merching has been held every morning throughout the year, commencing at half-past seven, and closing at quarter past eight. I attended them several times, when I either engaged in prayer or described of sucl sensible of sucl spersed with gardens and trees. I could see

quainted. This place does not appear to have grown any in twenty years, except that two meeting-houses and a sawmill have been crected. Here I learned that the stage did not go near my brother's residence. So leaving it I found a private conveyance to his residence. Thus, between waiting for the stage, and other hindrances, it took me nearly as long to get from Geneva twelve miles to my brother's, as it did to ride from Albany to Geneva, which is about

is a clavey loam, excellent for wheat, large crops

I noticed, on a comparison of the state of things twenty years ago, and what I learned of At a congregational meeting of the fifth Presa very considerable advance in that time. Then, there was not, to my reccollection, a meeting-honse any where on the road between Geneva and Bath in the county of Steuben. I am quite said church.

SINH—HIS Majesty Kamenament II evening last, the Rev. George B. Cheever, of the city of New York, and formerly of Salem, was unanimously elected to the pastoral charge of and Bath in the county of Steuben. I am quite said church. sure there was none for twenty miles up the lake. There was a Seceder meeting-house near the centre of the town of Seneca, and a Presbyterian meeting-house in Gorham, about midway between Geneva and Canandaigua, but none, as I recollect, in several towns to the south of this. There were a number of Baptist churches; but There were a number of Baptist churches; but they principally worshipped in school-houses. Now, there are meeting-houses at convenient distances, in all these towns, with settled ministers and flourishing churches. So far as I was able to ascertain, I should think the Preshyte. distances, in all these towns, with settled minis-Happy is a man indeed to see all nis intimate friends flying to heaven. I think if I should lose all my acquaintances, knowing that they reached to heaven, I would be willing to be friendless. But how great a calamity is it to think or less. But how great a calamity is it to think or to imagine that they are lost forever. I am sure as I am acquainted with the character of sure as I am all ourissing courses. So I ar as I was able to ascertain, I should think the Presbyte-rians had made the most progress of any denomination. Temperance, also, has done great the lot of a vessel of 44 tons, with a height of the wide in 220 slaves, or if small bules are termed—250! and easily packed in the hold of a vessel of 44 tons, with a height of the wide in 220 slaves, or if small bules are termed—250! and easily packed in the hold of a vessel of 44 tons

rising from the foot of the lake of the same anxious as our cruizers are to check his week name; which is a small body of shallow water, at the foot of which is a low marsh. The lower part of the village does not seem to have imlittle change is perceptible in the whole village. street, however, is considerably improved. Some new buildings have been erected, and the lombardy poplar has given place to the locust trees. The walks, also, are improved. A new academy building, and a female seminary have reside not been erected. There is nothing to make this place. It has no navigation and no mills to village. Including the town, it has a population of 5,650. The population of Ontario county has increased about one fourth since 1820.

York, Livingston Co. Sept. 9. 1 took the stage this morning at Canandaigua, and arrived at Geneseo a little after 2 o'clock in the afternoon, and took a private conveyance to York. The is rolling, but not broken. The soil has a larger of July, and immediately proceeded man. I was told that one farmer refused the ago, when it appeared very new. There was no village of any account, and the large oaks houses generally as good as in the older towns I spent most of the forenoon in looking about in Connecticut and Massachusetts. Some of he village of Geneva. I used to be frequently them are elegant. It has also seven meetingvery handsome village, and has grown considerably since I was here before. I should think it

MORNING PRAYER-MEETING.

A correspondent of the Montreal Harbinger (probably Rev. J. T. Byrne) in giving an ac-(probably Rev. J. T. Byrne) in giving an ac-count of a recent 'trip to New England,' no-tices our Park street, Morning Prayer Meeting er part of the village. Main street, which runs tices our Park street Morning Prayer Meeting h er part of the village. Main street, which runs tices our Park street Morning Prayer Meeting having caused the Hawa for a mile up the lake on the high bank, is a so follows. The notice may serve to remind the by Her Majesty's Ships as follows. The notice may see that brethren of our churches, as well as others, that brethren of our churches, as well as others, that brethren of our churches, as well as to fire dship, as well as to foster a C parallel and cross streets, extending some distance westward, but the buildings on these are who unite in it, find that the blessing of God "I cannot omit to notice here the pleasure I

quarter past eight. I attenued them several times, which it is situated. Still, it is a very pretty village, appears flourishing, and I should think, would have a permanent and steady growth. Including the town of Senece, in which it is situated, it has over 7,000 inhabitants.

In the afternoon, I took the stage for Benton Centre, in order to visit a brother living in the town of Benton; but as I did not know precisely where, I was unwise in taking the stage, but should have taken a private carriage. About the middle of the afternoon, I arrived at a little village called Bellona, where I used to be acquainted. This place does not appear to have grown any in twenty years, except that two

J. T. Byrne with £25 currency, towards the

Harbinger, "that such has been the Divine of Her Majesty's Consul for time of which are raised upon it year after year, with. blessing on our sister church at Toronto as to out change of crop, and without dressing. This is the staple commodity, and the only thing which is raised to any profit. Land is high, being held at the staple of worship. Some fifteen or twenty feet have been added to its length, authorities much unnecessary trouble in the being held at from \$30 to \$50 per acre, and not and side galleries have been erected. We easily obtained at any price. A man who has learn also that the spiritual structure, the church between British subjects and others res 100 acres, paid for, is well off, and can lay up has been greatly increased; so that while the money every year. My brother informed me baneful heresy of Puseyism is rampart in that that he had made a very close calculation, and city, the head of the church is providing an found that his land would pay the interest of antidote by adding to the scriptural churches 'such as are saved."

the present, that religion and morals have made byterian Church of Philadelphia, on Monday the issue of the case brought before a very considerable advance in that time. Then, evening last, the Rev. George B. Cheever, of the

> HORRORS OF THE SLAVE TRADE.
>
> The British Naval and Military Chronicle relates the following facts connected with that lates the following facts connected with that most abominable traffic, the slave trade :--

The Portuguese sch. Esperance, 44 tons, has

twenty days; to no port dare the slave ship run;

Canandaigua, Sept. 8. Rode with my brother

Canandaigua. The country appeared very

Canandaigua. The country appeare whatever is committed to his hands is safe. Till this arm be broken, till his truth and wisdom fail, and his compassions become exhausted, every and his compassions become exhausted, every and the Gospel, and not on any peculiar or section who trusts him is perfectly secure against all the enemies that may rise against in he loved the world so much as to give his life a ransom for it, and if he lath magnified and honored the Law by his obedience to the death, so that God can now be just and yet justify

vast and extensive for the fleet employed

| For the Boston Recorder

Mr. EDITOR :- At a meeting of the Harm ny Association at Webster, Oct. 10th an 1843, the following minute was adopt voted to be sent to your paper for pub. parties resorting on the Sabbath to other Stat to be united in marriage; especially in view the great desecration of the Sabbath there ocasioned, this Association affectionately an earnestly entreat their brethren in the ministr on whichsoever side of the State lines they a reside, not to countenance a practice so fraugh reside, not to consequences."

When the evil consequences."

M. Burdert, Moderator.

FOREIGN. RESTORATION OF THE SANDWICH

ISLAND GOVERNMENT.

Accounts from the Sandwich Islands, by the way of Mexico, have been received at New York, giving information of the complete country through which I passed to-day I think ration in the islands of the authority of the na ceived and restored last year, than during any is superior to the county of Ontario. It is not tive king, Kamehameha III. Admiral Thomas so level, and on that account I like it better. It of the British fleet, arrived at Ohau on the 25th proportion of gravel. The buildings are gene- erything which had been done by Lord Panie rally good, and every village has its meeting- At a personal interview with the king, arried house, and some of them several. But the Gen- of agreement were entered into, covering esee Flats exceed any thing I have seen for rich- points of dispute between the two nations. ness and fertility. The great fields of wheat articles were signed on the 31st of July, especially attract the attention of an eastern published at once by the Admiral, with ration that all British authority in the is exceeded the expenditures by about 450 dollars. offer of \$2500 for his present year's crop of was at an end. The Admiral, in his declar he might help to raise and purify the thoughts of The 'Asylum Journal' is still published at the wheat. I think I have never seen a finer countion, compliments the American mission wheat. institution, by the inmates. It is said to have try than that between Utica and this place. I having, by well directed energies and cesses was in York a little more than twenty years perseverance, established in the islands a region pure and undefiled, accompanied with the advantages of instruction and civilizawere standing, girdled and dry, on the cleared The articles of agreement, and the proclam land. It is now a beautiful township, with seve- tion, or 'act of grace,' subsequently issued ral considerable villages, and the farm- King Kamehameha, will be found below

Agreed to in a Conference between his Major Kamehameha III., King of the Hawana lands and his Council, and Rear Admiral These as Commander in Chief of her Britanne Mesty's Naval Forces in the Pacific, in the hand on behalf of Her Majesty Victoria has Kingdom of Geal Britan the Kingdom of Great Britain, &c. Ac &

First-His Majesty King Kame bereby solemnly pledges himself the Subjects of her Britannic Main his dominions, his protection as

200 miles.

I had some opportunity this day, of observing the farms in the towns of Benton and Seasera. The land is rich, appears generally in a good state of cultivation, and the buildings for the most part indicate considerable wealth. Some of the farm-houses are quite elegant. The land

uthorities much unnecessary trouble in to ustment of differences which may and with the country, or between the former and his subjects, it is agreed that when such me spute cannot be settled by cided by the incipient Laws of the C a Jury shall be summoned to try and deccause, one half of whom shall be British approved by the Consul, and all of whom proceeding to trial shall declare upon out they have not prejudged the case, and the are neither directly nor indirectly interes

SIXTR-His Maresty Kamehameha III. tween himself and his Council and who of facilitating the Settlement by relevence of Proper Courts of such important cases affe British Subjects which the Consul or his constituted Authority may consider it his with reference to his responsibility to his Government, to lay before that of the Sand Islands, and before he shall lay the same h

is Government.

Seventh—As the Office of a Consul, w duty is it to watch over and protect the privileges of the Nation he represen-decide disputes between her Merchalaws of Nations, and all the liberty and necessary to the proper discharge of his dut Etouth.—It is mutually agreed that all I Claims or Grievances not mentioned in the going Articles which may have been brough ward, shall be referred to the decision of the ernment of Her Majesty the Queen of Greatain, and adjusted either through the represtives of his Majesty Kamehameha III, a Court of St. James, or in such other way a British Government on the receipt of full mation and upon mature deliberation shall a proper to propose.

Proper to propose.

NINTH-In order to avoid giving umbra NISTH—In order to avoid giving umbra Her Britannic Majesty by any partuality bein ercised by the Hawanian Government at the pense of British Subjects; His Majesty Kam meha III, engages that whenever any apper fecting the interest or property of a British Su-resident in his dominions shall come under consideration of himself and his Chiefs at semi-annual Courts, the British Consul or substitute for the time being, accompanied he substitute for the time being, accompanied Interpreter if requisite, shall be present a discussions, and shall be at liberty to offer

G. P. JUDD. T. C. RYDEROOKE, Int. for Admiral To (Signed) (Signed) JAS. PINHORN, ecretary to the Commander-Chief-of H. B. M. Naval For

AN ACT OF GRACE.

AN ACT OF GRACE,
Accorded by His Majesty King Kamehameha,
by and with the advice of his chiefs in Comto all his Subjects, upon the occasion of his
suming the reins of Government.
Whereas certain difficulties and apparent
understandings have recently arisen between
and the Government of Great Britain, in
course of which some of our Subjects, subsequto our Provisional Cession of the Sovereignt
the Islands to Great Britain, and up to the pewhen we resumed the exercise of our Kin
Power, have accepted office, and otherwise
formed acts not so required to do so by U-sour duly constituted Authorities. And where
certain persons have been imprisoned within
time aboved mentioned, not by our Authority
We, anxious to express our Gratitude to G
and to give the falliest proof of our attachmen
the English Nation, and to manifest our joy
the Restoration of our National Flag, hereby I
claim.

aim, First, That none of our Subjects shall be

ished by our Authority, for any act common by them or any of them, to the injury of our serument, between the 25th of February, 1843 the date hereof.

Second, That all prisoners of every destion, from Hawaii to Nilhau, be immediately

Third, All Government business will be pended for ten days after this date, that all sons may be free to enjoy themselves in the livities and rejoicings appropriate to the occas. Given at Honolulu, Island of Oalm, this the first day of July, 1843. KAMEHAMEHA III KEKAULUOHI.

IMPORTANT FROM TAHITI. By an arrival at New Bedford, informat

from Tahiti to the 26th of June, has been rece ed. The Commander of the British ship of Vindictive, Admiral Nicolas, had ordered French flag on shore to be hauled down; be the order had not been obeyed. He had, ho ever, formally disavowed the French authorit and issued a manifesto, or proclamation, to British residents and other British subjects, the islands of Tahiti and Moorea, forbiddi them to acknowledge or hold themselves respensible to the French authorities. The Proclam tion is as follows :-

Her Britannic Majesty's ship, Vindictive, in Faperic Harbor, Tahkii, Jane 20, 1813.\ Gentliemen:—It has become my duty to a quaint the subjects of Her Britannic Majes now residing in the dominions of the Queen Tahiti that I have received instructions to cauthem to seek for whatever justice they may require, from the officers of their own Sovereig in this island, or through the established Cou of Laws of the Queen Pomare; and that the are not to attend to any summons as jurors, in are not to attend to any summ to hold themselves subject to any regulation jurisdictions of any sort, from the French and er it may, until the decision of the Queen of gland regarding Tahiti, is known. Althdetermined to enforce this regulation, should unhappily become necessary in the rigid fulfilment of the orders that I have received, yet shall continue to do my best to preserve good understanding with the officers of the French Navy stationed here, and I sincered trust that nothing will arise to disturb the harmony which has hitherto subsisted between the abhiests of our reservice nations.

I deem it proper that I should here observed, that I feel quite assured that England soot, desires not, to maintain a paramount is not in these islands. But, while she repud repeatedly done, in reply to the several se ons of the successive sovereigns of Tair become its permanent protector, that she become its permanent protector, that she wi not assume any preponderating power over it government, yet Great Britain is, I am equal assured, determined that no other nation sha possessa greater influence or authority in the states, than that which, from her long and int mate connexion with them, she cla natural right to exercise. More than all do believe myself authorized to state, that it is th determination of the Queen of England to pro serve the sovereignty of Tahiti independent an

I have the honor to be, gentlemen, Your th every consideration,
J. Tour Nicolas, Commodore.

From English papers to Oct. 4, received by the Hib

REVOLUTION IN GREECE.—For some year the real government of Greece has been a mon-archy, unlimited by any body representing the sense of the nation. The nominal and responsi-ble Ministry itself has land but little weight if the Councils of King Otho, who has governed the kingdom with the assistance of another had not recognized by the constitution of the come daily more and more complicated

of things: the King has been compelled to a new and really national Assembly. The my and the Council of State took part in a well digested movement, which fortunately p sed off without the slightest bloodshed.

EXPLOSION OF A POWDER MAGAZINE the Spanish Capital were awakened at a the Spanish Capital were awakened at a lat-hour of the night by the explosion of the pow-der magazine at the Biboc. It was tremen-dous, The city was shaken as by an earthquake. The building was instantly a mass of runs, to-gether with many neighboring bouses. Every person within its walls perished. Ten mutila-ted bodies had been recovered at the last ad-vices, and three others are ascertained to have been killed. The victims of this frightful catasted bodies had been recovered at the last advices, and three others are ascertained to have been killed. The victims of this frightful catastrophe, including the wounded, are estimated a from twenty-five to thirty.

The explosion is supposed to have been the signal for an intended revolt. Several individuals have since been arrested, among whom are officers of considerable celebrity.

officers of considerable celebrity.

so dollars, or often £120—the immense
the slave-traders regardless of hume slave in every ten, if brought to
Brazils, yields an ample return; and
as our cruizers are to check this wretchc, the Western coast of Africa is too
d extensive for the fleet employed to

[For the Boston Recorder.]

Epiron:—At a meeting of the Harmosociation at Webster, Oct. 10th and 11th,
the following minute was adopted, and
to be sent to your paper for publication,
wiew of the frequent violation of law huand divine, occasioned by the practice
that in various sections of the country, of
tresorting on the Sabbath to other States,
mited in marriage; especially in view of
eat desecration of the Sabbath thereby
ned, this Association affectionately and
y entreat their brethren in the ministry,
hsoever side of the State lines they renot to countenance a practice so fraught
Il consequences,"

M. BURDETT, Moderator.

FOREIGN. RATION OF THE SANDWICH ISLAND GOVERNMENT.

nts from the Sandwich Islands, by the Mexico, have been received at New g information of the complete restothe islands of the authority of the natish fleet, arrived at Ohau on the 25th immediately proceeded to annul evwhich had been done by Lord Paulet. mal interview with the king, articles ent were entered into, covering all dispute between the two nations. The ere signed on the 31st of July, and at once by the Admiral, with a declaat all British authority in the islands end. The Admiral, in his declarawell directed energies and ceaseless e, established in the islands a reliand undefiled, accompanied with all ages of instruction and civilization, les of agreement, and the proclama ct of grace,' subsequently issued by eha, will be found below :-

ARTICLES.

a Conference between his Majesty EIL III., King of the Hawaiian L. iis Council, and Rear Admiral Thom-inder in Chief of her Britannic Maj-al Forces in the Pacific, in the mas-shalf of Her Majesty Victoria, of om of Great Britain, &c. &c. &c. Majesty King Kamehameha III. her Britannic Majesty residing s, his protection and to confer up-unto them, all such rights, privi-

er Britannic Majesty's Government the Hawaiian Islands to be visited 's Ships of War, with the view to ncrease mutual confidence and cell as to foster a Commerce alike fulfilled the intentions of the Brit nt, by offering useful suggestions, ted advice and information upon under mutual discussion, which y be obtained through the medi-

the Document, written in the Na-Languages, and authenticated by f the constituted Authorities act-it the Power vested in them by tehn HI, the attachment which upon the property of Mr. Charlie Majesty's Consul of the Sand-shich attachment has been placed

has been made, His Majesty hereby that, for the future, no subject of Great all be so confined unless riotous and e, and then only for the security of his not every facility shall be afforded as to the Individual discharging the duties sety's Consul for times being, to attend lings; or in case of his inability to at-ame facility shall be given to any oth-ubject, whom the Consul may nominate had occasion.

nuch unnecessary trouble in the ad f differences which may and will arise ritish subjects and others residing in , or between the former and his own is agreed that when such matters in not be settled by arbitration, but must by the incipient Laws of the Country, I be summoned to try and decide the all be summoned to try and decide the half of whom shall be British subjects by the Consul, and all of whom before go trial shall declare upon oath that he not prejudged the case, and that the not prejudged the case, and that they are directly nor indirectly interested in off the case brought before them.—His Majesty Kamehameha III., having and solemnly declared that it has never intention to insult Her Majesty, the Great Britain, nor to injure any of her the King will be readily disposed, as a such his declared intention, to accord be a second seco

h his declared intention, to secord be-elf and his Council and whoever may me the accredited British Consul, or rson acting in his stead by comp the Settlement by reference to the s of such important cases affecting

uthority may consider it his duty, ee to his responsibility to his own I before he shall lay the same before

o watch over and protect the rights and of the Nation he represents, and to putes between her Merchants, is one been proved by the practice of civilized en proved by the practice Government in t; His Majesty, actuated by a sincer e unequivocal testimony of his deter has been taught to respect and love; ges bimself and his successors, that he wes be readed. times be ready to acknowledge the rights doly constituted to execute the Office Consul, and to afford him ready his Presence in Council whenever necessary to lay before him any case of recomplaint on the part of a British serving to himself only the power of o any individual nominated "ad-interthe absence of such Consul, who he is ishow, has violated his laws, despised y and made a disturbance in the Kingger good and sufficient reasons to be to the British Government; and has a rantees to such person so discharging "ad interim" and not so objected to, all the to which a Consul, is entitled by the

STORM IN THE SOUTH OF FRANCE.—A letter from Toulond describes a dreadful imundation in the South of France, occasioned by the rains of the High passed that all the department of the Ande, the plain of Churan was completely overchowed. At Cesse, and adulated either through the representatives of his Majesty Kamehameha III, at the Contr of St. James, or in the receipt of fail in department of the Majesty the Queen of Great Britain, and adjusted either through the representatives of his Majesty Kamehameha III, at the Contr of St. James, or in the receipt of fail in department of the Ande, the plain of Churan was completely overchowed. At Cesse, and the proper to propose.

At Teyzac, the walls of the cometry wend in the department of the Majesty Kamehameha III, at the Contr of St. James, or in the receipt of fail in department of the Majesty Kamehameha III, at the Contr of St. James, or in the department of the Ande, the plain of Churan was completely overchowed. At Cesse, and the proper to propose.

At Teyzac, the walls of the cometry wend the propose to propose.

At Teyzac, the walls of the cometry wend to the consideration shall deem propose to propose.

At Teyzac, the walls of the cometry wend to the Britain Majesty by any parturily being at excitation of the Britain Majesty by any parturily being at excitation of the Britain Majesty by any parturily being at excitation of himself and his Chiefs at the same and the consideration of himself and his Chiefs at the same and the consideration of the meet of the time being and the propose of the consideration of the time being and the propose of the consideration of the time being and the propose of the propose of

Interpreter it requisite, small on present at such discussions, and shall be at liberty to offer his advice upon the subject under consideration.

Textm—The whole of the preceding Articles are to be subject to the approval and ratification or the modification of the British Government, and shall not contravene any of the Treaties or arrangements made or entered into by his Majesty's Ministers with the Government of Great Britain, and nothing herein shall deprive his Majesty of any interest or acknowledged right vested in an independent Sovereign.

In confirmation of, and in witness thereof, we have signed the same, and have hereunto afflixed

signed the same, and have beren respective seals at Honolulu, Island of Oahu, is thirty-first day of July, in the year of our off one thousand eight hundred and forty-three. KAMEHAMEHA III. M. KEKAULUOHI. RICH'D THOMAS.

Signed in presence of (Signed) G. P. JUDD,

Sec. and Int. for the Government. (Signed) T. C. RYDEROOKE, (Signed) JAS. PINHORN, Secretary to the Commander-in-Chief-of H. B. M. Naval Forces

AN ACT OF GRACE, AN ACT OF GRACE,
Accorded by His Majesty King Kamehameha III,
by and with the advice of his chiefs in Conneil,
to all his Subjects, upon the occasion of his resuming the reins of Government.
Whereas certain difficulties and apparent misunderstandings have recently arisen between Us

Whereas certain difficulties and apparent misunderstandings have recently arisen between Us
and the Government of Great Britain, in the
course of which some of our Subjects, subsequent
to our Fravisional Cession of the Sovereignty of
the Islands to Great Britain, and up to the period
when we resumed the exercise of our Kingly
Power, have accepted office, and otherwise performed acts not so required to do so by Us, or
our duly constituted Authorities. And whereas,
certain persons have been imprisoned within the
time aboved mentioned, not by our Authority.
We, anxious to express our Gratitude to God,
and to give the fullest proof of our attachment to
the English Nation, and to manifest our joy at
the Restoration of our National Flag, hereby Proclaim,

ished by our Authority, for any act committed by them or any of them, to the injury of our Gov-erament, between the 25th of February, 1843, and

charged.
Third, All Government business will be sus

ded for ten days after this date, that all per-s may be free to enjoy themselves in the fesnd rejoicings appropriate to the occasion at Honolulu, Island of Oahu, this thirty-

KAMEHAMEHA III. KEKAULUOHI.

IMPORTANT FROM TAHITI.

By an arrival at New Bedford, information Tahiti to the 26th of June, has been receivcd. The Commander of the British ship of war Vindictive, Admiral Nicolas, had ordered the French flag on shore to be hauled down; but the order had not been obeyed. He had, however, formally disavowed the French authority, and issued a manifesto, or proclamation, to the British residents and other British subjects, in the islands of Tahiti and Moorea, forbidding them to acknowledge or hold themselves responsible to the French authorities. The Proclamation is the stream at a considerable distance outside of Charles River Bridge. The apprehensions of his suicide were thus fully confirmed. At the time the body was found, the current was rapidly flowing them to acknowledge or hold themselves responsible to the French authorities. The Proclamation is the stream at a considerable distance outside of Charles River Bridge. The apprehensions of his suicide.—The body of Mr. Cutting, one of the messengers at the State House, whose disappearance we mentioned ten days since, was found on Thursday last, floating in the stream at a considerable distance outside of Charles River Bridge. The apprehensions of his suicide.—The body of Mr. Cutting, one of the messengers at the State House, whose disappearance we mentioned ten days since, was found on Thursday last, floating in the stream at a considerable distance outside of Charles River Bridge. The apprehensions of his suicide.—The body of Mr. Cutting, one of the messengers at the State House, whose disappearance we mentioned ten days since, was found on Thursday last, floating in the stream at a considerable distance outside of Charles River Bridge. The apprehensions of his suicide.—The body of Mr. Cutting, one of the messengers at the State House, whose disappearance we mentioned ten days since, was found on Thursday last, floating in the stream at a considerable distance outside of Charles River Bridge. ed. The Commander of the British ship of war sible to the French authorities. The Proclamation is as follows :-

Her Britannie Mujesty's ship, Vindictive, Gentlemen:—It has become my duty to acquaint the subjects of Her Britannic Majesty now residing in the dominions of the Queen of Tahiti that I have received instructions to cause are not to attend to any summons as jurors, nor to hold themselves subject to any regulations or jurisdictions of any sort, from the French authorparasictions of any sort, from the French author-ties temporarily established here, under the style of a Provisional Government, not to any effect of France, be his rank or station whatev-er it may, until the decision of the Queen of En-gland regarding Tahiti, is known. Although ed to enforce this regulation, should it unhappily become necessary in the rigid fulfil-ment of the orders that I have received, yet I ment of the orders that I have received, yet I shall continue to do ny best to preserve a good understanding with the officers of the French Navy stationed here, and I sincerely trust that nothing will arise to disturb the har-mony which has hitherto subsisted between the

mony which has hitherto subsisted between the asbjects of our respective nations.

There was a fall of snow at Columbus, Ohio, not the morning of the Britanian seeks of the Britanian

with every consideration,

J. Tour Nicolas, Commodore.

[From English papers to Oct. 4, received by the Hibernia.] REVOLUTION IN GREECE.—For some years the real government of Greece has been a monarchy, unlimited by any body representing the sense of the nation. The nominal and responsible Ministry itself has had but little weight in the Councils of King Otho, who has governed the kingdom with the assistance of another body, not recognized by the constitution of the council. not recognized by the constitution of the coun try or by law, the members of which styled they selves the Cabinet. Otho has for a long time re-selves the Cabinet. Otho has for a long time re-fused to call any National Assembly, while the finances and other affairs of his kingdom be-come daily more and more complicated. A sudden insurrection has overcome this state of things; the King has been compelled to form

ure of his purpose.

The French General Bertrand arrived in this city on Tuesday, and took lodgings at the Tre-mont House.

Another New Church-We understand that Another New Church—We understand that the society of the New Jerusalem, which worships in the chapel in Phillips place, under the pastoral charge of Rev. Thomas Worcester, finding that house too small to accommodate their increasing numbers, have purchased a lot on the Bowdoin estate, in the vicinity of the pay charge how building for W. Vicin. they will commence the erection of a handsome edifice of sufficient size, as soon as they can complete the necessary arrangements.—Post. Sad Accident.—We learn that on Friday after-

Assassination of a Tutor in Yale Col-lege.—The New Haven papers announce the gation, though including a number of persons of

government, yet Great Britain is, i was a son of states, then that which, from her long and intimate connexion with them, she claims as her natural right to exercise. More than all of I believe myself authorized to state, that it is the determination of the Queen of England to preserve the sovereignty of Tahiti independent and free.

Yours,

Mr. Dwight, adds the Herald, was a son of Mr. Dwight, adds the Herald, was a son of Mr. J. Dwight, of New Haven, late of Richmond, Va. and a grandson of the late President Dwight. He was only twenty one years of age, and graduated at Yale College in the class of 1840. He was a gentleman of fine promise, and his loss will make a serious void in the social and literary circles to which he was attached. Fassit, the young man, who pow stands entity

Fassit, the young man, who now stands guilty of perpetrating the highest crime known to our laws, has left the city, and will probably escape. We understand, however, that measures have been instituted for his apprehension, and that a requisition will be made to the Governor of Pennsylvania for his surrender to the hands of justice.

requisition will be made to the Governor of fused to call any National Assembly, while the finances and other affairs of his kingdom become daily more and more complicated.

A sudden insurrection has overcome this state of things; the King has been compelled to form, a new and really national Assembly. The Arrany and the Council of State took part in this well digested movement, which fortunately passed off without the slightest bloodshed.

Expression of a Powder Macazine Ar Madridorough streets, exploded last week, and hourafter the workmen had commenced operations. Mr. John Green, the enginer, who was instanding in front of the furnace of the Spanish Capital were awakened at a late hour of the night by the explosion of the powders. The city was shaken as by an earthquake. The city was shaken as by an earthquake The building was instantly a mass of ruins, to getter with many neighboring houses. Every person within its walls perished. Ten mutilated bodies had been recovered at the last advisces, and three others are ascertained to have been killed. The victius of this frightful catas trophe, including the wounded, are estimated at finou thenty-five to thirty.

The explosion is supposed to have been the signal for an intended revoit. Several individuals lave since been arrested, among whom are officers of considerable celebrity.

Fatal Accidenty.—The boiler of a six horse power engine, in the Patent Cordag Marieng M

was and the second of the piles was assumed with the piles of the piles was assumed as a second of the piles was as a second of the piles was assumed as a second of the piles was as a second of the piles was assumed as a second of the piles was as a second of the

they will commence the erection of a handsome edifice of sufficient size, as soon as they can complete the necessary arrangements.—Posts.

Sad Accident.—We learn that on Friday afternoon, about one o'clock, as a young man was driving a horse, attached to a chaise, at a forious rate, through Washington Street, the horse came in contact with a Mrs. Bellows, (who resides at 320 Washington street) knocking her down and seriously injuring her. The heedless and heartless young Jehu drove on, without even stopping to see what harm he had done. Such fellows are fit subjects for the State Prison.—Trans.

DEATH FROM INTOXICATION.—Coroner Mace Smith held an inquest in Brookline, on Monday afternoon, on the body of Rob't Noyes, 58 years of age, a painter, found floating in the water, near the Railroad. It appeared that he was a man of very intemperate habits, frequently in a state of beastly intoxication; that he was last seen on Sunday evening at 6 o'clock, at the Punch Bowl Tavern, in Roxbury, where he drank for the last time with the Landlord, and left very mach intoxicated. The Keeper and bar tender were both examined before the Jury, their testimony was very contradictory, and of a rambling and unsatisfactory character. The Jury had a very faithful investigation, examined a great many witnesses, and returned a verdict, a great many witnesses, and returned a verdict,
"Death from drowning in a state of intoxication
from liquor, obtained at the Punch Bowl Tavern
in Roxbury, and elsewhere."—Dai. 3dv.

SUMMARY.

alarm.

Between Buffalo and Rochester the snow lies to the depth of from 1 to 1 1-2 feet. At Buffalo it fell to the depth of two feet!

The Governor of Maine has appointed the seventh of December, and the Governor of Connecticut the thirtieth of November, "Thanksgiving day."

of the organ will be 45 feet.

On Monday evening, on board the South America, on her trip down from Albany to New York, several passengers were robbed while sleeping in their berths. Dr. Edward Duffy, of Albany, had his coat and pantaloons, together with a case of surgical instruments, stolen, and Dr. C. Van Schoonhoven, of New York, his watch, valued at \$300, and a pair of gold spectacles.

The train of cars between Batavia and Buffalo, on Thursday last, encountered no less than forty-troe trees prostate on the railroad. They had been uprooted by the wind, in the late storm. The cars were seventeen hours in cutting their way through from Batayia to Buffalo.

The cars were seventeen hours in cutting their

MARRIAGES.

In this city, Mr. Samuel D. Jones, to Miss Betsey L. Rice of Southboro', Me.; Mr. Robert Barrett, to Miss Amelia Bows; Mr. Otis P. Clap to Miss Margaret C. Flagg; Dr. John C. War-ren to Anne Winthrop; Mr. Philip Logan to Miss Mary Ann Robinson; Mr. Thomas Kenney, of Charlestown, to Miss Susan F. Albeo of Bos-ton.

to Abby I

In this city, on the 47th inst. Edward Kirk, only son of Moses and Lucretia Hayward, 18mos; Mrs. Nancy Randall, 21; Mr. Richard Duff, 85; George Pastor, 35, a respectable man of color. In Charlestown, Mrs. Abigail Rand, 65; Miss Adeline Walker, 36.

In Dorchester, Mrs. Mary Leeds, 79; Mr. Charles Leeds, 64.

In Newton, 12th inst. Harriet Crackbon, 36.

In Taunton, Freelove, wife of Jonathan Ingell, Esq. 89.

In Easton, on the 11th inst. of consumption

gell, Esq. 89.
In Easton, on the 11th inst. of consumption, Mrs. Betsey T. H. wife of Mr. Daniel Reed, and daughter of the late Thos. Hammond, Esq. of Carver, 39.
In Hampstead, N. H. the 14th inst. Robert E. son of Dea. Jonathan Ken. In Weston, Mrs. Saily Cushing, 59.
Iu East Randolph, Mr. Joseph Strong, 46.

stairs while intoxicated, which brought on congression of the brain, and caused his death during the same night.

Assassination.—The Louisville Journal of last Tuceday, states that on the evening previous. Win G. Benham, brother in law of the senior of that piper, was stabbed at the White Manison, by Tabbo Oidham, so not Judge Oidham, of Defferson county. Some slight quarreliam, of Jefferson county. Some slight quarreliam, of Jefferson county. Some slight quarreliam once in the back. Mr. B. died about midnight. The assassin immediately mounted a horse and field the serior of the country of the serior of the country. The sensition of the previous when the serior of the country of the country of the serior of the country of the country of the serior of the country of the serior of the country of the country

was experienced on Saturday night, Oct. 7. Lee
was formed in exposed situations. The tobacco
remaining outstanding will, of course be destroyed. It is believed that the corn is so far advanced as to be out of danger.

There was a sprinkling of snow at Danville,
Pa. on the 18th inst. and in Philadelphia also,
for a few minutes, on Monday.

There was a fall of snow at Columbus Ohio.

There was a fall of snow at Columbus Ohio.

There was a fall of snow at Columbus, Ohio, on the morning of the 17th inst. and one at Akin,

The train of cars on Monday from Albany to Boston was detained several hours on the Western Railroad by the slipping of a wing wall on an embankment leading to one of the mountain bridges, carrying with it a part of the road bed.

James Steal, employed at Pottsville, Penn. in driving cars, while attempting to arrange one of the turn-outs on Friday last, caught his feet in the rail, by which he fell and was run over. He was so badly injured that he died a few hours afterwards.

Rosella Feaning recently recovered four thousand dollars damages in Posey county, Indiana, against one Frederick Bishop, for repudiating his promise to marry her.

At a Committee BOOK FOR

A VALUABLE BOOK

A

NEW LAW BOOKS.

At a Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church, held at Indianapolis, a few weeks since, the Rev. Thomas Atkinson, of Baltimore, was duly elected Bishop of the Diocese of Indiana.

BRIGHTON MARKET-MONDAY, Oct. 29, 1842. [From the Booton Dally Advertiser.]

At market 1500 Beef Catile, 100 Stores, 2800 Sheep & 1720 Swine.

Paices—Beef Catile, We quote a few extra at 4,50; first quality § 4 a,425; second quality, 3,75; third quality, 2,50 a 3.50. Beereding Catile.—Meas 3,25; no. 1, 2,50; no. 2, 22. Shores—Ewo jear old § a 22. three year old § a 12. Shores—Now) year old § a 12. three year old § a 12. Three year old § a 12. Shores—Now) year old § a 12. three year old § a 12. Shores—Now) year old § a 23. three year old § a 12. Shores—Frince lots to pedide 4 1 a 16 for Shores, 280 Shore

NOTICES.

Colb's, in West Taunton Asso Colb's, in West Taunton'clock, P. M. comment meeting house. Freetown, Oct. 26. 30" The next meeting of the Worcester Central Asso nos will be in Holden, at Rev. Mr. Panne's, on Twesday, 7th of Nov. E. Swaller, Scribe Worcester, Oct. 26.

See The Middlesex Union Association will meet at the house of Rev. O. G. Hubbard, in Leoninster, on Tassday, Nov. 7th at 11 A. M. Mr. Byer is to preach; Mr. Harrington to read a Sermon; Mr. Brown a Skeleton; Mr. Woodbury a Buseration. Oct. 35.

Oct. 26.

3. C. BRYANT, Scribe.

3. The Middlesex South Association.—This body will meet at the house of Rev. Mr. Rawson, in Southboro, on Tuesday, Nov. 7, at 2 o'clock, P. M.

Mr. Rawson will read a sermon; Mr. Newhall an exposition of 1 Pct. 3: 18, 19, 20; Mr. Haven a Dissertation; and Messrs, Brigham, Bullard, Harding and Newsch, Brigham, Bullard, Harding and Newsch, Scribe.

James Means, Scribe.

plans of sermons.

24 MES MEANS, SCHOC.

25 The Annual Meeting of the Boston Chil dren's Friend Society will be held in the Vestry of Park street Church on Wednesday morning, Nov. 1st at half past 10 A. M. Interesting exercises will be performed by the children of the Institution. All interested are invited to be present. Oct. 36.

6. A. W. Attricer, Sec.

A PREMIUM.

beauty

For recommendations of the work, and the ability of the author, the publishers would refer to the 3500 subscribers, for the first edition now just complete.

27 The first number with be issued on the first day of Navember. Each number to be paid for on delivery.

27 Active and trustworthy men, can find employment, in procuring subscribers for the above work. Letters addressed to the publishers, post paid, with applications for agencies, or orders, will meet with prompt attention.

PREMICM.

NEW SERIES.

THE NEW MIRRROR.

E shall commence the publication of the New Mirron Saturday the 7th of October. This arrangement

RS. HOOKER'S WORKS, in uniform style, in 6 vs.

82. Vol. 1. Memor of Mrs. Hooker.
Vol. 2. The Seasons and Bible Sketches.
Vol. 3. The Life of Daniel. Vol. 4. The Life of David.
Vol. 5. The Life of Eight. Vol. 6. The Life of Elisha.
Written for, and published by the American Sanday
School Union, No. 5 Cornhill.
Oct. 26.

47 Washington street.

PRACTICAL OBSERVATIONS ON THE NEW TESTAMENT, by Rev. Thomas Scott, arranged for family worship, with an introduction by A. Al-exander, D. D. Prof. in the Theol. Seminary, at Princeton, N. J.—Hitsetrated with steel engravings from Westall's designs. I yet 800.

CRESLEY'S TREATISE ON PREACHING

N. WATERMAN'S

85 Cornelle, 6 Bratile, 4 73 Court st.

WELL furnished Kitchen is the foundation of all
good Housekeeping. Every thing appertaining to
that department may be tound as above, with Catalogues
to assist those on the "eve of housekeeping," in making
their selections.

A ND other goods in proportion, at the MALDEN PAN-CY DVE HOUSE, Office No. 70 Cornhill, Pirst

that the country allords, and feel confidence in warranting entire satisfaction.

Carrets, Russ, Blankers, Quilts and Curtains, Cleaned and Finished in the best possible manner.

3CT Miranso and other kinds of Suswes, Byed Fancy Colors, and Borders preserved. Also, Cleaned in the most perfect manner, and the Fringes Crimped like new.

GENTLEMEN'S GARMEN'S, of all descriptions, Dyed and Cleaned Whole, with the original style of pressing increased Frock Coats St, and Parallelanes Sciente only.

Straw Beanets, Dyed and Present festivations statement, and satisfaction given in all any other contributions statement, and satisfaction given in all success or no charge made.

3CT Goods sent for and returned, on leaving the address at the office, No. 70 Cornhill.

3m Oct. 95.

De oted to Piety, Morality, Brotherly Love-

No Sectarianism - No Controversy. New Year's Gift. A WEEKLY PAPER FOR YOUTH. THE YOUTH'S COMPANION is a small luvenile paper published every wook, by N. WILLIS, at the Office of the Boston Recorder, No. 11 Cornhill, Boston. Price, One Deldar a year, is advance.—Six copies for \$61,00.
This paper commenced in June, 1827, and has had a steady

powon Recorder, No. 11 Cornbill, Boston. Price, One Bollar a page, in advance.—Six copies for \$9,00.

This paper commenced in June, 1827, and has had a steady in the price of the page of

LETTERS FROM SUBSCRIBERS.

LETTERS FROM SUBSCRIBERS.

A letter, containing the names of seren Subscribers, dated
Lexington, Ga. Pro. 20, 1838, says.

"I wish I could precure a thinism of serious printed, a paper see
well adapted to the minds of the their is printed, a paper see
will serve to excite and cultivate a taste them is justiced, as one which
will serve to excite and cultivate a taste to them is justice books,
where the property of the country of the country of the day. All will presper under a generation selected for the
Lord."

Gorham, Me. March 22, 1838.

the day. All will prosper to any or the concretion scheduled for the Lord.

Gorham, Mr. March 22, 1838.

Dran Sin,—I have read your paper with much pleasure and profit, during the past year; but the chief object in view in receiving it was, to benefit a subshith School class. It has in the respect, me and the subshit school class. It has in the respect, me and the property of the companion, and I had the respect, me and the property of the Companion, and I had the satisfaction to know that I was not merely to have a paper to carry home, but because they loved to read it.

Yours in Christian fellowship, J. P.

Irviniton, Alah. May 28, 1638.

Dran Sin. From having been a subscriber some years back to your valuable work, the Youth's Companion, and having selection in a New Country, and in an interesting and growing town, where I am engaged in Sabbath Schools, it consider the property of the read in Sabbath Schools, that I know of in the United States.

Yours &c. A.— M.—.

West Prospect, Mr. June I Ith, 1858.

I am of the opinion, sit, that your paper is one of the best perf-

Terms of the Youth's Companion.

A single copy, \$ 1 a year in advance. Six copies for \$5 " 25 copies, 80 cents per copy, " 25 copies, 80 cents per copy, " 26 copies, 80 do. 75 do. " " 28 8

YOUTH'S COMPANION.

BOUND VOLUMES

VOLUME XVI. from May, 1842 to May, 1843. Also
the Two Weekly edition, embracing the year 1842 ind in stout paper at \$1, or in extra binding and lettered, at \$1,25, a very cheap and attracting book for Children and outh. May be had at the Recorder Office, No. 11, Cornhili, Boston.

sack.—Odd Numbers of the Youth's Companion, for several years back—very suitable for Rewards for good behavior and correct tessons in Sabbath Schools—may be had for One Dollar a hundred as above.

MRS. HOOKER'S WORKS.

DURNET'S HISTORY OF THE REPOR-tory of the Reformation of the Church of England. By Gilbert Burnet, D. B. the Lord Bishop of Salisbury. With a copious index, revised and corrected, with additional notes, and a preface calculated to remove certain difficul-ties attending the peruad of this important history. By Rev. E. Nres, D.B. With two engravings.

designs, I vol 8vo.

Just published and for sale by CROCKER & BREWSTER, 47 Washington street.

Description of the control of

FURNISHING WARE-ROOMS AND CUSTOM TIN WARE MANUFACTORY,

A PREMIUM.

[MAPPAN & DENNET, 114 Washington st. Boston, propose to publish by unbeription, a second edition of Sparks's lafe of Washington, in fourteen numbers, at the low price of teesty face cents each number, to contain be tween 40 to 50 pages, and to be embeltished with fine steel and copperplate engraving from the original paintings. The plants, sketches, and other engravings, have been compiled from the best drawings, as well English and French as American. Special and was derived from a series of manuscript drawings in the possession of General Lafayette, which are executed with scientific accuracy and beauty, which are executed with scientific accuracy and beauty, the publishers would refer to the 3300 subscribers, first edition now just complete.

The The first number with tensued on the first devent.

LADIES DRESSES AND CLOAKS, Dyed for One Dollar Only !

stor from Contistreet, Basion.
The Proprietors of this E-tablishment continue the business of Dyeing and Clean-ing, in all its various Bas scenes. They have in their employ the Berr Drass and Provents that the country affinds, and feet confidence is warranting entire entisfaction.

TO MANUFACTURERS.—The Subscribers are setting on Commission all the kinds of Cloth, Bateing, Hardware, Shoe and other kinds of paper. —Soo, Pactory Leather, Belting, Picker, Lacing and Roller Skins, very low for cash, or a part or all in Goods adapted to a country store. Please call at 46 Washington 81, up stairs, WILDER & CO. Oct. 28.

e of such advantages, engage to interview to the Captain of any War visiting His Dominions, upeter, it being mutually understood d, that the Interpreters of both par-

the avoidance of unnecessary res be ready to acknowledge the rights

POETRY.

LIVING WATERS.

BY JAMES LUMBARD. Ho! ye fainting sons and daughters,
Thirsting for the stream of life,
Come ye to the Living Waters,
Undisturbed by waves of strite,
Flowing from a fountain bright,
Robed in rays of purest light.

Traveller, in a pathway dreary, Toiling on mid care and strife, With a heart oppressed and weary, Panting for the stream of life, Come where living waters burst, Drink of them and never thirst. Child of error, tamely drinking
Of a peace-destroying stream,
Whose o'erburdened heart is sinking
'Neath its wild and withering gleam,

Come where flow the waters bright, And drink in their gladdening light Pallid mourner, broken-hearted,

Weeping o'er a friend departed
For the country of the dead,
Come where living waters burst,
Drink of them and never thirst. Rosy youth, with buoyant spirits. Aught its purity to stain, Seek the precious fount of truth, Drink and know abiding youth.

Maiden, while thy brow unclouded Wears not one dark shade of care While thy hopes are all unshrouded And undimmed by stern despair, See the waters running o'er, Drink of them and thirst no more. Mother, with thy tender bosom,

And thy ne'er forgetting love, Guarding each bright, cherished blossom, Lent thee from the world above, ng them to the fountain's brink, And its waters let them drink. Grav-haired man, whose tread unsteady,

Tell us thou art nearly ready For the dim and silent land, Teach the young and tender mind Where this glorious fount to find.

Weary mortal, vainly thirsting
For enjoyments which endure
From this sparkling fountain bursting
Flows a treasure ever pure; Here are waters running o'er, Drink of them and thirst no more!

MISCELLANY.

WONDERFUL CLOCK.

[The Rev. Mr. Turnbull, pastor of the Harvard Street Church, Boston, wrote a letter, during his recent tour in Europe, to the mem bers of the Sabbath School connected with his congregation, in which he gave a very interest-ing account of a wonderful work of art. After

Our visit to this magnificent ruin was congregation, in which he gave a vary interesting account of a wonderful work of art. After introducing the letter, be proceeded as follows:

There is no subject that I can think of, which will be so likely to interest you, as the great advonomical clock which I saw the chart day in the cathedral at Strasburg. This cathedral, by the way, is one of the oldest and finest in Europe. It is the bighest in the world. It is twenty-large, and its tower or steeple is the bighest in the world. It is twenty-large, and its tower or steeple is the bighest in the world. It is twenty-large, and its tower or steeple in the world. It is twenty-large, and its tower or steeple in the world. It is twenty-large, and its tower or steeple in the world. It is twenty-large, and its tower or steeple in the world. It is twenty-large, and its tower or steeple in the world. It is twenty-large, and its tower or steeple in the world. It is twenty-large, and its tower or steeple in the world. It is twenty-large, and its tower or steeple in the world. It is twenty-large, and its tower or steeple in the world. It is twenty-large, and its tower or steeple in the world. It is twenty-large, and its tower or steeple in the world. It is twenty-large, and its tower or steeple in the world. It is twenty-large, and its tower or steeple in the world. It is twenty-large, and its tower or steeple in the world. It is twenty-large, and its tower or steeple in the bighest in the world. It is twenty-large, and its tower or steeple in the bighest in the world. It is twenty-large, and its tower or steeple in the bighest hand in the world in the bighest hand in the wo by a mechanic whose name was Schwilgue, in 1838; to whom a nocturnal feti or festi
But though the preacher was as literal with which you are familiar, instead of saying that it is so many feet high, and so many feet high, and so many feet high, and about as wide, &c. Well then, you remember the size of the post office, in Washington street. It is as high as that, and about as wide, or at least nearly so. Its top would reach to the very summit of our meeting-house, and its front would go about half way across the front of the meeting-house. On the top of it is cated. Here, also, in niches prepared to memory this beautiful and not inapplifor them, are moveable images of the for them, are moveable images of the Saviour and his twelve apostles; Death, and Time with his scythe; the four ages of human life, and several other forms which I cannot mention.

To give you little further idea of its magnitude, let me say that there are means of going into the inside of it, and that some ten or fifteen people, perhaps

Cadle passage in tracellation to base and the air content of summer, Ninhiy and sweetly recommended itself. Ninhiy and sweetly recommended itself in the correction of the air course. The temple isounting martiet, does approve. The temple isounting martiet, does approve, and the loved mannesonry, that turns a smells woomaly here: no jutty, freeze, the loved mannesonry, that turns are means of going into the inside of it, and the law the loved mannesonry that turns are means of going into the inside of it, and the law the loved mannesonry, that turns are means of going into the inside of it, and the loved mannesonry that turns are means of going into the inside of it, and the loved mannesonry, that turns are means of going into the inside of it, and the loved mannesonry that turns are means of going into the inside of it, and the loved mannesonry that turns are means of going into the inside of it, and the loved mannesonry that turns are means of going into the inside of it, and the loved mannesonry that turns are means of going into the inside of it, and the loved mannesonry that turns are loved and precise of the loved mannesonry. The temple is until the air loved mannesonry that turns are loved and precise of the loved mannesonry. The temple is until the air loved mannesonry that turns are loved and precise of the loved mannesonry that turns are loved and precise of the loved mannesonry that turns are loved and precise of the loved mannesonry that turns are loved and precise of the loved mannesonry that turns are loved and precise of the loved mannesonry that turns are loved and precise of the loved mannesonry that turns are loved and precise of the loved mannesonry that turn

that some ten or fifteen people, perhaps more, might stand together in its very heart, and examine the machinery. Mr. Neale, two other gentlemen and myself, with the conductor, went into it, and spent about an hour there. We went first into a lower, then into a higher, and then again into a still higher apartment of it, and saw the various parts of the Duke of Buccleugh, who looks caremachinery, consisting, I should think, of more than a thousand pieces, splendidly to the following poetic direction of Sir polished, and all dependent, for their harmonious action, upon the short, thick, brass pendulum which swings in the

But I must tell you what this clock But I must tell you what this clock does. It not only points out the hours and days, but the times and the seasons, the revolutions of the stars, the solar and lunar equations, the conjunctions and eclipses of the heavenly bodies, their positions at any given time, and the various changes through which they pass for thousands of years. It points out apparent time, mean or real time, and ecclesiastical time. On its face you see the motion of the stars, of the sun and plandour of the stars of the sun and plandour of the stars of the stars of the same of the stars of the same of the same of the stars of the same of the stars of the same of the stars of the same of the same of the stars of the same of the stars of the same of the same of the stars of the same of the same of the stars of the same of the same of the stars of the same of the same of the stars of the same of the stars of the same of the sam motion of the stars, of the sun and plan-ets, of the moon and her satellites. Two little cherubs, who sit, the one on one side, the other on the other, strike upon the rising sun, is very magnificent-the quarters of the hour; Death strikes ly constructed. In describing this porthe hour with a mace, while four figures pass and repass before him, representing the various stages of human life. At a classification of the Abbey, the Poet says:—

"The moon on the east coicl shone Through steader shalls of shapely stone By classification of the Abbey, the Poet says:—

"The moon on the east coicl shone Through steader shalls of shapely stone By closed to search continue." 12 o'clock every day, when Death strikes twelve, the apostles, who are represented, each with the badge of his martyrdom, come out of from the clock, and pass be-

his appearance, a gilded cock, which is perched on one side of the clock, flaps his wings, raises his head, and crows so long and so loud as to make the whole visions.

**YOUNG LADIES SEMINARY, KEENE, N. H.*

**It is chool continues under the care of Teachers who were associated with Miss Fiske, the former Principal. The number of Figurity in the family will be limited, that the benefits of a home education may be in some degree continued to them; and the most careful attention will be long and so loud as to make the whole cathedral ring again. This he repeats three times, in memorial of the cock that Peter, during the crucifixion of our Saviour. Of course the cock makes no

the sun, moon and stars, men and women, trees and flowers, birds and beasts, came moving, and growing without help from without? It seems to me that we must think of these just what the bible says: "The fool hath said in his heart, there is no God."

At the Fair now open at the American Institute in New York is a clock, the mo-live power of which is water. It is the invention of a Mr. Stone, who thus describes it.

At the Fair now open at the American Institute in New York is a clock, the mo-live power of which is water. It is the invention of a Mr. Stone, who thus describes it.

My dear young friends, endeavor to

MELROSE ABBEY.

by the creative genius of Walter Scott, certain of performing correct time, proin both his "Monastery" and his "Lay of the Last Minstrel," was visited by of the Last Minstrel," was visited by Mr. Weed, of the Albany Journal, in his late tour of Scotland. His account of this visit, like most of his sketches, is very entertaining. He gives it as fol-

be preaching to-day in Melrose Abeev! ing water in various other ways, as a fast Our visit to this magnificent ruin was drop is amply sufficient to keep it going."

ral was given, by his fellow citizens, on the occasion of its completion. To give you some idea of the size of this clock, I will compare it with some other things with which you are familiar, instead of hearers could be restrained. What an

the meeting-house. On the top of it is a figure of the prophet Iasaiah, about a disputed possession of the ruin. They large as life; on its two sides are a couple of stairs to go up into it. Its front is our heads during the service. Nor did beautifully painted, and has places upon their natural melody mingle unharmoni-which the hours of the day, the days of ously with the voices of those singing the the week, the revolutions of the stars, the motions of the sun in the ecliptic, the telligent and responsible sense of his perdays of the month, the seasons of the fections and power. The "delicate air," year, the phases of the sun and moon, and a great many other things are indiscenc—a Scottish Ruin—recalled vividly

The Abbey is 287 feet long, 195 feet wide, and 943 in circumference.—The tombs of Alexander II, of St. Waldene, to the following poetic direction of Sir Walter Scott, in his Lay of the Last

" If then would'st view fair Metrose aright, Go visit it by the pale meonlight; For the gay beams of lightsome day Gild, but to fleat, the ruins grey,"

"The moon on the east ceicl shone
Through slender shalls of shapely stone
By folioged uncery combined;
Thou would'at have thought some fairy's hand
'Twist poplars straight and ceicr wand
In many a freakish knot had twined;
Then framed a spell when the work as a cose,
And changed the willow wreaths to stone."

fore an image of the Saviour, bowing as they pass, and receiving his benediction, which he gives with a movement of the the mighty dead upon whose sepulchres hand. When the apostle Peter makes we were treading, we returned to our Sept. 7.

SINGULAR WILL. An English miser, John Pleech, lately died in London, leaving the following

further motion or noise till the next day at 12 o'clock, when he repeats the same loud and startling crow, flapping his wings, and raising his head.

"I give and bequeath to my nephew, my old black coat; I give and bequeath to my neice, the flannel waistcoat I now my old black coat; I give and bequeath to my neice, the flannel waistcoat I now wear; I give and bequeath to each of my wardrobe; finally, I give and bequeath to each of my sister, and make the moderful clock; and what a wonderful man he must have been who made it! Yes, my young friends; but how much more wonderful the mechanism of the universe, and the God who made it. How wonderful that Being who made it. How wonderful that Being who made you and me, and all mankind, and keeps you and me, and all mankind, and keeps will was read, may easily be imagined.

Miss S. C. G. Swart,

L. H. P. Withington,

S. C. G. Swart,

L. H. P. Withington,

S. C. G. Swart,

L. H. P. C. C. Miss S. C. G. Swart,

L. H. P. Withington,

Associate Teachers.

So C. G. Swart,

L. H. P. Withington,

Associate Teachers.

S. C. G. Swart,

L. H. P. Withington,

C. Robinson,

C. Robinson,

Miss S. C. G. Swart,

L. H. P. Withington,

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Associate Teachers.

S. C. G. Swart,

L. H. P. Withington,

C. Robinson,

S. C. G. Swart,

L. H. P. Withington,

Associate Teachers.

S. C. G. Swart,

L. H. P. Withington,

Associate Teachers.

S. C. G. Swart,

L. H. P. Withington,

Associate Teachers.

S. C. G. Swart,

L. H. P. Withington,

Associate Teachers.

S. C. G. Swart,

L. H. P. Withington,

L. H. D. P. Withington,

L. H. S. C. G. Swart,

L. H. P. Withington,

L. H. Associate Teachers.

S. C. G. Swart,

L. H. P. Withington,

L. H. S. C. G. Swart,

L. H. P. Withington,

L. H. S. C. G. Swart,

L. H. P. Withington,

L. H. S. C. G. S you and me, and all mankind, and keeps the whole universe going, and every heart beating from day to day, and from The deceased was spoken of by all in a heart beating from day to day, and from year to year. "Lo these are but a part of his ways; but the thunder of his power who can understand?"

But suppose some boy should say, That's all nonsense. Nobody made the clock—it made itself—it came by chance, and has kept going ever since without any help from without. Why, you would say that boy was crazy, would you not? that boy was crazy, would you not? What then shall we think of those who tell us there is no God! that the earth,

scribes it.
"It gives and keeps the hours, minutes secure the favor of that great and won-derful Being who is above all, through all, and in all. perfect uniform power can be produced with far less complication than by means of a spring or weight, thereby rendering this kind of time-piece, by its simplicity, less liable to get out of order, and more certain of performing correct time, provided it has a regulator or pendulum not subject to alteration by change of temperature, which is accomplished in this clock. perfect uniform power can be produced This magnificent ruin whose romantic this kind of time-piece, by its simplicity, history has been made so familiar to us less liable to get out of order, and more

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ity and virtue.

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FROM REV. N. ADAMS'S NOTE .- "I would go far to find

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It is a sweet old beck, and those who would converse with the deep toned experimental party of the seventeenth with the deep toned experimental party of the seventeenth professions with necessary with necessary with necessary with the deep toned experimental party of the seventeenth professions with necessary with necessary with the deep toned experimental party of the seventeenth professions with the deep toned experimental party of the seventeenth professions with the deep toned experimental party of the seventeenth professions with the deep toned experimental party of the seventeenth professions with the deep toned experimental party of the seventeenth professions with the deep toned experimental party of the seventeenth professions with the deep toned experimental party of the seventeenth professions with the deep toned experimental party of the seventeenth professions with the deep toned experimental party of the seventeenth professions with the deep toned experimental party of the seventeenth professions with the deep toned experimental party of the seventeenth professions with the deep toned experimental party of the seventeenth professions with the deep toned experimental party of the seventeenth professions with the deep toned experimental party of the seventeenth professions with the deep toned experimental party of the seventeenth professions with the deep toned experimental party of the seventeenth professions with the deep toned experimental party of the seventeenth professions with the deep toned experimental party of the seventeenth professions with the deep toned experimental party of the seventeenth professions with the deep toned experimental professions with the with the deep toned experimental picty of the seventeenth rentury, will peruse it with interest and profit.—N. F. Leang.

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The contraction of the contracti

NO. 44---VOL. XXVIII

RELIGIOUS. [For the Boston Recorder.]

THE EXPENSIVENESS OF W METHODS.

SOME ILLUSTRATIONS OF DR. FRANKLI VIEWS.

The views of Franklin on this poin quoted last week; and I will now s join some recent illustrations from

own history.

Our last war cost us nearly \$150,00 Our last war cost us nearly \$150,0 000; and if we reckon all the injury it to the business and property of the nati-the sum total could not be much, if at less than \$500,000,000! And what we gain by all this? Not so much as weight have spenged by spending, a sin might have secured by spending a sin million in pacific measures for the redr of our wrongs, and the vindication of

rights.

Look at the question about our Nor Eastern boundary. Maine, in a fever excitement, raised the war-cry, ral her own forces upon the disputed terri ry, and summoned the whole nation the contest. The nation came not, a her own war-phrenzy soon died away; but that brief and feeble movement on a salone between one and two million twice as much as the whole territory dispute is worth, and a hundred times much as it would have required, in way of negotiation or reference, to ga all that we ever could gain in any wa It would puzzle any man to tell w good that movement did; but its evils, a cuniary, political, and moral, are obvio

enough.

Glance at the war in Florida. wished the Seminoles to remove; the refused or hesitated; and, instead of pe suading them to the measure by kir treatment, and offers of satisfactory muneration, we went to fighting the And what was the result? Why, besid the everlasting disgrace with which covered ourselves by our efforts to bu down and butcher a few hundred peac down and butcher a few hundred pead able, inoffensive Indians, we spent in t contest some \$50,000,000; fifty or hundred times as much as it would pro-ably have cost to buy out the whole tril And this is the economy of war, the w-dom of war-making statesmen, the pa-riotism of domains.

Who gets the money wasted in war?
When Maine was mustering her force
for the border conflict, she sent a man
Boston for the purchase of provision which he bought, as a premium on I vanity in vaunting himself as the agent

a State on the eve of war, at a large a vance on the market price, and then char ed nearly \$700 for services which occ ed nearly \$700 for services which occupied about one week!

But the Florida war caps the climat The late William Ladd, when on a tou to Washington, learned from some of K fellow travellers, just returned from Florida, that the corn deaft out there to the horses in the service of the United State. cost an average of one cent a kerne Another gentleman, himself the gainer, to him, that an old schooner, which es him only \$1400, was chartered to carr provisions from Charleston to Florida

provisions from Charleston to Florida for the army; but not being immediate ly wanted, the vessel remained at ancho with the allowance of \$50 a day. Afte it had continued there at this rate for two or three months, long enough to pay for the vessel itself several times over, purchased another to employ in the sam service, and was, at the time of the inte view, reaping the profits of such enorm charges. In another case, the owner an old steamboat, wanted for some sp cial service, offered to sell her for \$ 000, but the agents of the government de clined the offer, and employed the vess till they had paid for her use near \$200,000! Mr. Ladd, on visiting Was ington, mentioned to one of the Auditor some facts of this sort, as illustration of what the war in Florida was costing but the Auditor shook his head significant ly, and said, "You have not got at the whole truth, by any means. I understan

it, for the money all goes through my of partment, and the country would be tounded at the waste of money in the In fact, the war in Florida was continued for the special benefit of those wh were making money out of it. Ever body in the vicinity knows this; and was asserted even in administration pa pers of the day, that men, thus interest in the continuance of that war, actual furnished the Indians with arms and an munition to carry it on ! IRENICUS.

IMPORTANCE OF BIBLE KNOWL-EDGE.

Mr. Editor:—Two interrogations from the Bible, seem to be emphatically ad-dressed to ministers and churches at the time:—"Watchman, what of the night!
"Can ye not discern the signs of th
times!" Open and insidious efforts at
multiplying among us, to shut out the Bi ble from our schools, and to diminish hu man confidence in it as an infallible rule of truth and duty. Energetic and unti-ings efforts by ministers and Christians, to counteract the machinations of the arc adversary are imperiously demanded Protestants of every name, in all their ex-clesinstical associations, should be awaked to this subject. A great battle is yet the fought. But the weapons of the Christian warfare are not carnal. The are mighty through God.

The Bible is the sword of the Spirit The inspired volume, unadulterated, un disguised and unadorned, is the instru-mentality which God employed in Ger-many to convulse the empire, and un-dermine the throne of the Man of Sin This, too, is our only resource for retaining protestant conquests, and for making new inroads in the enemy's camp. Hence great activity is required to carry the Bi ble to every family, and to put it int every hand that will receive it.

But the Bible itself, onopened and un studied, will never rescue from error or reclaim.

eclaim from sin. It must be understood believed and obeyed, to make us wis